WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 199 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1921. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	SMETEARS.	TONS.
22nd Oct. ..	CHINA	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December ..	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA	7,952
14th „ ..	KIASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About 14th November ..	MANDALA	8,246
28th „ ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th „ ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		
21st October ..	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	——
19th Oct.	TAROBA	East & S. Africa
20th „	BANKERA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
21st „	LHASA	Karachi direct,
24th „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	VASNA	Busreh direct,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Shipmaster	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	25th Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	10th Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
Saigon Maru	M Sato	30th Nov	12thDec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar tune
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	26th Oct.	8th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,996,820

DIRECTORS:
1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
73,876 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 3,71,31,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	
Akyab	Jalpaiguri
Allahabad	Jubbulpore
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Beswada	Mangalore
Berhampore	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Mandalay
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanganga
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Outacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park St.)	Poona
Calicut	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Vuatta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmaundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Guiranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, Churchgate Street, Fort,
2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co., 309, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee, Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable Government Securities a in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary. Bunder Road, Karachi.
C. N. MADHAVA ROW Acting Branch Secretary. Lipton's Building. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest direct, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—
The Bombay Commercial Museum
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m (S T) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar.
Bombay No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers..
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for whole or Half-day work. Apply personally. N. F. SHETT, Girgaon Back Road.
A R1680

WANTED—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. See Dr. BUCHIA, Kalaram Street.
A R1740

WANTED—A Gujarati-speaking graduate for a local High School. Apply Box No. 7347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1743

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST. Apply personally to the WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Krishna Building, opposite Empire Theatre.
A R1718

WANTED—A competent MISTRY for supervision of Building Work Apply with testimonials to DESAI AND BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.
A R1753

WANTED—An M.A., LL.B., with good knowledge of Banking and Commerce Jain Preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to RAI BAHADUR, Tilokchand Kalyanmal, Indore City.
A R1737

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Males and Females Canvassers to push our famous Cigarettes in Bombay. Salary Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. Apply PRANLAL AND CO., Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R1752

WANTED—An experienced, sober, honest and energetic EUROPEAN MANAGER for a first-class Hotel with security and good testimonials. Apply Box No. 7352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11180

WANTED—A Cotton expert for Bombay, fully conversant with various cotton and its purchase and sale business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—RAI BAHADUR TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City.
A R1738

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST, for an Export Import firm. Handsome salary to a competent man. Apply sharp, stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 7351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1754

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS. For salary and other particulars apply personally with testimonials to the AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO., LTD., Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R1725

WANTED—A SPINNING MASTER and an ENGINEER for night work for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience and salary expected, to Box. No. 7329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R1701

WANTED—Two L. M. E. and L. E. E. or the latter only to work as a professor in a National Institute. Pay Rs. 75 to 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to HONY. MANAGER, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, District Muttra.
A R1703

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK with one knowledge of Typing and who knowing to translate English from Gujerati, well experienced with business line. Apply stating qualifications and testimonials to Box No. 7333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1712

WANTED—An experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUFTSMAN. Good salary to a qualified man. Apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO., 31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1712

ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for the China, Glass and Turnery Departments. Experience essential. Good prospects. Apply to BRANCH MANAGER, Army Navy Stores; also experienced PACKERS for the above Departments.
A C11135

WANTED AT ONCE—A young energetic SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, one with diploma L.C.P.S. preferred. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A C11170

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Piparia (G. I. P. Rly.) (healthy Railway Station) for Raja Gokuldas Govindadas Ginning and Pressing Factory. Application giving age and terms with copies of testimonials may be sent to Mr. G. B. CHEPE, Engineer, Malkapur, Berar.
A R1733

WANTED—An EXPERT having knowledge of Photographic Apparatus and knowing the details of the trade, as Manager. Write stating experience and terms to Messrs. VITHALDAS LILADHAR, Sole Agents for C. P. Goerz, Berlin, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R1698A

WANTED—One temporary DRAFTSMAN with experience of Railway work. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. Apply to:—ASSISTANT ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Drawing Office, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
A C11173

WANTED—2 HEAD SURVEYORS, at Rs. 200 p. m.; 6 LEVELLING SURVEYORS at Rs. 150 p m.; 1 HEAD DRAFTSMAN at Rs. 150 p. m.; 2 DRAFTSMEN at Rs. 100 p. m.; 2 DRAFTSMEN at Rs. 80 p. m. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY SUBURBAN SURVEY, DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.
A C11168

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of cotton mill machinery, both spinning and weaving and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free quarters and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach on or before the 12th November, 1921, to Box No. 7226. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1686

WANTED—A HEAD MISTRESS and CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT for the Hindu Widows' Home, Lahore (Punjab). Salary Rs. 200—10—250. She must be a Hindu lady (including Brahmin), knowing Hindi and possessing a sympathetical heart for widows. Residence in the Home premises compulsary. A graduate will be preferred. Appointment on six months' probation. After confirmation, three months notice from either side necessary. Applications must reach within October, 1921. Apply giving copies of testimonials, references, if any, age and education to LALA LAJPAT RAI SAHNI, Maclagon Road, Sleem Buildings, LAHORE.
A R1719

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a Gujrati Hindu youth, experienced in Hardware, stores and bazar line, knowing correspondence in English, Gujrati and Marathi and Typewriting. Apply Box No. 7349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1750

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—"ELPHINSTONE LODGE" BUNGALOW at Rridge Road, for the month of November only. Apply sharp to TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Oriental Building, Fort, Bombay.
C R1755

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chineh Bunder Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
C R 1632

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

GODOWNS and Independent MOTOR GARAGES TO LET—at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakuradwar, Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per month, also workshop for motor cars or other purpose. All convenience such as Electric light, Pit, Telephone and water. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R 1651

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C 1634

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOTEL.

HOTEL UNIVERSAL—A first class descent Hotel, near Byculla Club Road. Western Principles and Excellent Cuisine. Charges very moderate. Evening parties and Dinner parties management is accepted at very moderate charges. Orders will be taken from the 20th instant and Hotel will be opened from the 1st November. Apply to the MANAGER at 73, Souter Street, Byculla Club Road.
DA C11114

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES, situate at Kandawadi, Khetwadi, Jacob Circle and at Kalbadevi Road. For particulars apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road, visiting hours 11 to 2 p.m. (S. T.). 'Phone 5237.
G R1603

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA, Fuller's make Bristol. Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hind Brittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One High Grage BENZ TOURING CAR, 8-20 H.-P., with wire wheels, two spare wheels, complete with best continental tyres, aluminium colour, Nickle fittings, Disappearing hood, luggage carrier, two emergency seats, with all tools, clock, speedometer, Bosch Electric light outfit, self starter, cushion covers, etc. Imported last July, not used beyond trial on first importing; so it is brand new. Suitable for Princes and Raises. Sold as owner is going on long holiday to England. Price Rs. 25,000. Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to Sirdar Sohan Singh, Overcourt, MURREE.
JA R1716

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—A MACHINE for making pills like "Jintan." Apply MASTER AND SONS, Mansa (Mahikantha).
K R1736

ONE Secondhand ROOTS BLOWER with combined Steam Engine carrying Capacity 6400 Cubic feet of Air per minute FOR SALE. Apply to:—GAJANAN & COY., 1st. Khetwady, near Globe Cinema.
K C 11060

WANTED—A local Hosiery Factory desires to purchase brand new or second-hand HOSIERY KNITTING MACHINES of every description. Apply with particulars to Box No. 7348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1749

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—5 Mauritius 1910-13, 1 to 5c. 6as. 7 Mozambique Co., 1921, ½ to 10c. 10as; 10 Nyassa 1921, ½ to 7½c. 8as.; 5 Tangier 1918, 15 to 40c., Rs. 1. All Handsome Unused Pictorials. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LD., Allahabad.
L C11162

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longerity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
B R1597

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BUY FOR DIWALI PRESENT—THOUGHT CURRENTS, selection from MAHATMA GANDHI'S WRITINGS, forward by Mr. M. R. JAYAKER, volume second, Price Re. 1. Write to HARILAL M. DESAI, 80, Kandawadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
L R1748

STAMPS—Gold Coast 1913, 2sh., Rs. 1-4; Zanzibar 1914, Re. 1; Green, Rs. 1-4; 11 Persia 1911, 1ch. to 1kr. 12as; 10 Salvador 1912, complete, Re. 1. All Used. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11163

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER", post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

HE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One beautiful PEARL (from Mergui), weighing 20 raties or 229 kyant. Price Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 1742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1728

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LOAN of £20,000 by a business man repayable in one month. Good interest offered. Apply Box No. 7328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1699

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To undertake all sorts of business regarding properties. Apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road.
T R1604

FOR SALE—FRESH STOCK of Armoured Delivery Hose English one inch. Apply Box No. 7350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1751

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The SUDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

UTY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 161, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

WANTED TO CONNECT with reliable importers to supply Japanese manufacture in all goods, the advertiser very long-standing shippers and well known firm in Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama. Apply to Box No. 1741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1727

THE ROYAL VISIT—A special arrangement for Large or Small Buildings DECORATING and PAINTING, economically and efficiently. Enquiries invited. Sharp: THE ROYAL PAINTING AND DECORATING CO., Painting Contractors, 233, Hornby Road, Fort.
T R1745

PURE KHADDAR of Andhra Desa—Civil disobedience will not be inaugurated till the omplete fulfilment of the Swadeshi programme, KHADI BHANDAR, Guntur. We deal in price, handspun and hand-woven dhoties, sarees, shirtings, coatings, etc., etc. Our stocks are approved by the District Congress Committee. We do not stock finer counts. Special rates for Wholesale dealers.
T R1739

A VARIETY of New and Second-hand cars and motor cycles, will be sold by AUCTION on the 29TH OCT. SATURDAY, at 3-30 p.m. at the Indian Automobile Co., Ld., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, also a large consignment of Brand New, Horns, Bulbs, spares under instructions and on account and at the risk of British Automobile Co. will be sold to the highest bidder. Good opportunity for Ford owners.
T R11141

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Re. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

FOR SALE—Second-hand 5 bowl compound lever friction CALENDER, in good working condition by Riley and Co., Bury, 3 metal bowls (2 steam heated and 1 gas heated which can be converted for steam) and 2 cotton bowls, also 1 spare cotton bowl. Width on cotton face 76in., width overall 86¼in. Also one solid chilled iron Calender Bowl weighing about 2 tons 74in. face by 19¼in. diameter overall width 111¼in. Particulars on application to Box No. 7343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R11167

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASTHMA.

I HAVE always assured and guaranteed permanent cure of chronic Asthma. For patients' satisfaction, names and addresses of hundreds already cured are at disposal. Write for further particulars to Box No. 7336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1717
C11137

NOTICE.

CANDIDATES are required for training as Assistant Goods Clerks for work at Sewri, Mazagaon, and in the Docks on the Bombay Port Trust Railway. None will be accepted, who do not hold 7th standard school certificates.

Candidates will have two months' training in a Training Class after which they will be required to pass an examination. If successful they will be appointed as permanent hands on Rs. 45 per month, plus Rs. 5 house allowance. If unsuccessful they will be discharged. Candidates are paid at the rate of Rs. 35 per month after their first week of training. Applicants should present themselves at this office with their original school certificates between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. on the 27th and 28th instant.

MANAGER,
B. P. T. Railway, Ballard Road.
C11158

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1921, at 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as a Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1921.
C11175

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Ld. will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1921, at 4-20 o'clock in the afternoon when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1921.
C11176

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1921, at 4-25 o'clock in the afternoon when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1921.
C11177

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Crescent Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1921, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1921.
C11178

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Pearl Mills Limited, will be held at the registered office of Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1921, at 4-35 o'clock in the afternoon when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1921.
C11179

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Directors of the Company have revised the terms for accepting monies in advance of calls on the Second Preference Shares and until further notice the following terms will be in force:—

(a) The amount to be deposited must be in full payment of at least one call on any number of shares out of the total holdings of shareholders, but the shares on which such advance payment is made cannot be transferred until such advance payment is adjusted against calls when they become due.
(b) The amount deposited will be credited to Shareholders' account as a deposit to be adjusted as provided in (a), and no part of the deposit will be allowed to be withdrawn.
(c) Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on the Shareholders' deposit account with the Company.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 20th October, 1921.
C1159

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL CASH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1921, and a bonus at the rate of one fully paid-up share of Rs 50 per share of Rs. 250 and a proportionate fractional coupon per share of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 19th October, 1921, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days except on Saturdays when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 8th October, 1921.

By order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 19th October, 1921.
C11145

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., at MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

WANTED

AN experienced MEHTA, knowing English and Gujrathi and conversant with the native system of accounts. He must be able to prepare Rent Statements and Abstracts from Rent Account Books. Pay upto Rs. 70 including all allowances. The selected candidate will have to work for six months on probation and if found satisfactory, will be confirmed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Bombay.
C11158

THE MOGUL LINE

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD
AND
THE ARAB STEAMER, LTD.,
JOINT SERVICE.

THE S. S. "JEDDAH" or another first class steamer is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi about the 10th November, 1921, with cargo and passengers. For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
40, Churchgate Street, Fort
Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1921
C11174

NOTICE.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

will hold an

INSPECTION

of British Ex-Officers, Pensioners and Ex-Soldiers on the Oval, BOMBAY, at 10-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, November 22nd

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.—will be worn on the left lapel of the coat. When decorations and medals have been awarded but not issued, the ribands will be worn.

CONCESSIONS:—The following concessions will be granted:—
(a) Return Warrants 2nd Class.
(b) Rs. 4 per day Subsistance allowance while travelling to and from Bombay when the journey exceeds 6 hours.
(c) A personal allowance of Rs. 4 for each day in Bombay up to a limit of 3 days.

NAMES:—Should be submitted to the undersigned by October 31st so that an estimate of the numbers who will attend the Parade may be made.

It is hoped that employers will kindly give every facility to enable Ex-Officers and Soldiers to attend the Parade which should be as strong as possible.

A Parade for Indian Ex-Officers and Soldiers will be held at Poona.

R. E. PIGOTT, Colonel,
for Chairman, Sub-Committee,
The Prince of Wales Reception Fund,
Head Offices,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
BOMBAY.
C11171

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between THAKER NARONDAS PURSHOTAMDAS on the one hand and the undersigned SHA RANJIWANDAS NARSILAL, on the other hand and carrying on its business of dealing in country cloth and piece goods under the firm name and style of "Valabhdas Pranjiwandas" in shop No. 102, at Mangaldas Cloth Market, outside the Fort was by mutual consent DISSOLVED, on 1st day of October, 1921. The undersigned Sha Pranjiwandas Narsilal has since then been carrying on his separate business in country cloth and piece goods in his own name in shop No. 188, New Lane at Mangaldas Cloth Market.

Pursuant to the arrangement between the parties all persons indebted to the said partnership firm of "Valabhdas Pranjiwandas" are requested in forthwith pay their debts to the undersigned Sha Pranjiwandas Narsilal at his shop No. 188, New Lane, Mangaldas Cloth Market, whose receipt shall be a full discharge to the persons paying the same and all debts and liabilities of the said partnership shall be discharged by the undersigned Pranjiwandas Narsilal at the same place.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1921
PRANJIWANDAS NARSILAL.
C11172

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZULEKHANBAI, daughter of Abdulla Abdul Rahim of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in a Lane known as Munshi Yacoob Street, on the Southern Side of Bhendi Bazar Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and four square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 2409, New No. 9454 and under Old Survey No. 1188, and New Survey No. 4538 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7921 and Street No. 118 and 115 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Akbarali Bahadur Subedar, on or towards the West by the house of Mochi Maipat Caiso, on or towards the North by the said Munshi Yacoob Street and on or towards the South by Sweepers passage.

Dated this 24th October, 1921.
MALVI MUDY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the piece of land, situate at Cursetji Sukhlaji Street and Bapty Road, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 505, 506, New Nos. 14621, A/14621 and A1/14621, Old Survey Nos. 65 and A/20, New Survey Nos. 6943, 6944, 6945, 6946, 1/6943, 3/6943, 1Aa/6943, 1/6944, 1/6945, 1B/6943, 4/6946 and 5/6943, the Municipal Ward and Street numbers and the names of the present or recent occupants whereof so far as our client has been able to ascertain, are mentioned below had been leased by Cursetji Jamasji Banatwalla in 1863 for a period of 99 years and subject to the terms and conditions thereof has been devised under the Will of the said Cursetji Jamasji Banatwalla to his son Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla for his life only and after his death the same was devised absolutely to the children of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla including our client in terms of the said Will and that the said Will was duly proved in the High Court of Bombay in the year 1871 and the extent and nature of the respective rights of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and his children in the said land were duly declared as aforesaid by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No 555 of 1917 whereby it was declared that the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla was entitled to a life interest only in the said land and that after his death the same would belong absolutely to his children who will at the death of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla claim possession of the said land

R. Municipal D Ward Nos.	Khurset ji Sukhlaji Street Nos.	Present or brecent occupant.
4027, 4028	10 to 16	
4029.	2 & 3	Shermahomed Mulji.
4030, 4031 to	Street Nos.	
4038, 4039	1, 2 to 9, 10	
4040, 4041	11, 16A, 18 to	Soouabai Minoch er
4042 to 4046	30	Vakil
4052, 4053,	48, 48A,	
4054 to 4056	50, 52, 72 & 1	Bachubai Navroji
4057, 4098	54 to 60, 118	Batliwalla.
4099,		
4100 and 4101	120 to 126	Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla Mortgages to Gulbaji Ajesinghji & Co.
4102, 4103		
4104, 4105	128, 1, 130, 1	Fatmabai widow of Eusufally Abdulhusein Nasurulla & Ors,
4106 to 4108	132 to 138	Sultanalli Tyeballi
4109	140	Mahomedalli Rajbhai
4110	142 to 152	Heirs of Ebrahim Abbul Kayrim.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1921.
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Sorabji R. Banatwalla.
C11066

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. L. C. Miranda and Co., Tailors and outfitters of Bake House Lane, Fort, who had purchased the goods from the Auction Sales and have failed to take delivery of the same.

Remnants of woollen, silk and Cotton piece goods.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4679.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, such as Dynamo, Lifting Pumps, Shoulder chains, 1,0069 knives clasp with wooden handles, 12,225 tin sheets, Baking dishes and covers of tins, Cooking utensils, 2,217 boots I. T., Bleaching powder, Beeswax, Rope Manilla, 15,245 tabes khives, 4,240 frocks, 1,858 razors, 5,608 spoons dessert, 5,034 slates iron, Hose suctions with couplings, complete windows and doors, 4,205 belting leather, Poles of different kinds, 4,650 water bottles, zinc, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores and the following goods on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers will be also sold: on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pestonjee and Co.

170 cwt. Cotton Rope on account and at the risk of Jeevajee Saloobhoy.

6,000 tin cases tin sheets.

A large quantity of Bags of Rags.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving themany notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th October, 1921.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS WITH BUILDINGS AT KARACHI.
A RARE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL INVESTORS.

Auction sale of very valuable Government Leasehold plots of Land with Buildings, situated in most prominent Business and Commercial Quarters ideally suitable for Banks and Offices, etc., at present occupied by The City Dy Collector's Office, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Volkart Bros., and James Finlay and Co's., Office Premieses on McLeod Road, Railway Quarter, City of Karachi.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. R. P. KHARAS and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, the following valuable plots of Land with Buildings thereon, between the National Bank of India Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and opposite to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's New Offices, situated in Railway Quarter, McLeod Road, being Sub-division of Plot Nos. 2 and 2/1, Sheet B-8, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m

Plot No. 2 measuring 3166 Sq. Yards. Stamp Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/A measuring 2180 Sq. Yards. Louis Dreyfus Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/1 and 2/B measuring 6231 Sq. Yards. Volkart Bros Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2 1/A measuring 3919 Sq. Yards. James Finlay Office and godowns.

Private Offers will receive attention.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Commission Agents, and Estate Brokers.
Rambagh Road Karachi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., BELONGING TO WARDHA MILLS CO., LTD., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidater of the above company Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, all the office furniture such as large and small writing tables, Arm chairs, glass door book cases, book stands, benches, sofas, tables lamps, cane furniture, etc., etc., the above will be on view before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, meatsafes, one large partition, one safe on stand by Harichand, etc., etc. The property of Leslie Crawford, Esq., and other European gentlemen.

The above will be on view before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PLOT NO 54 OF THE GAMDEVI ESTATE KNOWN AS DAVAR MANSIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Nerbadashanker Hurgowan Joshi, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1920, and made between Nermadashanker Horjiwan Joshi of the one part and Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amerchand of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), this day MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1921, at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land situate on and being Plot No. 54 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,035.5 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7316 and 7335 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (18), Street No. 23, and bounded on the North-East by the land of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 55 leased to Hasanali Surafali Ebrahimji, on the South-West by Laburnum Road, on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Duster and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Nanabhoy, Bomanshaw, Marshall and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Bai Hirabai, Nowroji. Padamji of Poona and under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of January, 1921, and made between Esmailbhai, Abdulali, Matchiswala of the one part. Bai Hirabai, Nowroji, Padamji of the 2nd part and Nanabhai, Bomanshaw, Marshall of the 3rd part. Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the under mentioned, immoveable properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls and building standing thereon situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road in the town and Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 476, 2/9 square yards or there abouts, registered in the books of the Collector of the land revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 754, and 754 and new Nos. 11915, 12595 and 12464, New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 1/2633, 23, and 24/2653 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Elphinstone Road on or towards the East by the property belonging to Haji Alli Jan Mahomed on or towards the South by the water drain or sweepers passage, and on or towards the West by a public passage which said premises, are at the date hereof in the occupation of the tenements of Debtoe.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls and buildings, standing there on situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754, new Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, new Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 23 and 24-2653 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the ground of the said Abba Haji Abdoola, on the West by the new road, on the North by the water drain, and on the South by the new road which said premises, are at the date hereof in the occupation of the tenants of the debtor:—

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls or buildings thereon situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road, in the town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 373 square yards, or there abouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 39, 706, 707 708, 746, 777, 435, 495, 754 and 754(new Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, and new Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633, and 23 and 24/2653 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the water drain; on or towards the East by the property belonging to Sha Jagjivan, Hurjivan, or towards the South by a public road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the said Abba Haji Abdulla, which said premises, are at the date here of in the occupation of the tenants of the debator.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls or buildings standing there on, situate at or near the Elphinstone Road in Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or there abouts registered in the books of collector of land revenue at Bombay under the forming parts of the Collector's old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 717, 435, 495, 754 and 577 and the collectors new Nos. 11915, 12595, and 12464, and under the forming the whole of the new Survey No. 1/2633, and part of new Survey Nos. 1/2632 and bounded on or towards the East by a private passage, on or towards the West by the property of Ananda Daya on or towards the South by the Government water course, and on or towards the North by the property or chawl formerly of the said Shaikh Mahomed Bin Shaikh Alli and now of Juamdin and company and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Shaikh Mahomed Bin Shaikh Ally and now in the occupation of the debtor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastor and Co., solicitors at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMITATION JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATTURDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdulkarim Abdulabhoy and Co., of Bhajipala Lane, Bombay the following:—

3 cases mark "K" 5616/18 Immitation Jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, this day MONDAY, 24th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representating Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present their

LAST PICTURE OF THEIR "BIGGEST SEVEN" SERIES

Starring

Clara Kimball Young

With a brilliant cast of players in the greatest Stage Success by Sir Arthur Wing Piners

"MID-CHANNEL"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

IS A WIFE'S PLACE IN THE HOME?

'It All Depends on the Husband," Claims Clara Kimball Young, in Her Supreme Photodramatic Triumph "Mid-Channel"

Who starts the petty quarrels in the home, that off head the ship of matrimony straight toward the rocks of disaster?

Are YOU to blame—or—Is your husband to blame Tell the truth.

DOES MARRIAGE MEAN SECLUSION?

See the Frank and Fearless Photoplay of the Age, "Mid-Channel," with Clara Kimball Young

The Programme includes a side-splitting Comedy

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

New Churney Road.

A MIGHTY INDIAN FILM!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this Week one of the most Stirring Episodes from the Ramayan

SATI SOOLOCHNA

a photo-drama that conveys a moral an adorns a tale that is never old a splendid Swadeshi Photo-drama that the Gods would delight in Seeing!

"SOOLOCHNA"

The Immortal Episode from the Ramayan; the Master Achievement of Hindoostan Film Company.

Here's a dazzling, fascinating, devotional Story that one loves to see—one loves to see again—and to which one loves ruminate over for months to come.

The Picture is a magnificent exposition of the Universal Law, Universal Will and Universal Justice. All virtua, oi this Masterpiece tells us, is means to an and—not an end into itself.

SATI SOOLOCHNA

A 2 Reel Comedy in the programmme To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"

Featuring

BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL

A Story of Mexico, LOVE & OIL.

DON'T MISS THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

They are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921

To-Night Monday Oct. 24th at 9-30 p.m

For the First Time in Bombay. From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

"THE KISS CALL"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

SUSPENSE MYSTERY THRILLS

Although the thrills have been at the rate of about one a minute from the start they are by no means at an end. In the episodes that follow Wilson and Miss Gerber show that when comes to performing Stunts there few who can equal them or none can surpass them.

BRANDED FOUR.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A WESTERN MASTER DRAMA!

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

"THAT GIRL MONTANA"

From the Novel by Marah Ellis Ryan.

WHEN WOMEN ARE SCARCE.

Women may choose their mates "Tanad chose by cooking at the campfire of the man she loved. A drama that lays bare heart of a girl during the raw and furious days of the pioneers.

SEE IT AND BE THRILLED.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

THE KILL JOYS

Comic

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA IN FOLLEY'S TRAIL

An Universal Production starring

CARMEL MYERS

Bubbling with laughter Carmel Myers emerged from champagne as the spirit of Folley. She lured. He loved—and followed in Folley's trail. Then Folley beckoned him along the trail of romance to marriage, along the trail of marriage to the abrupt precipice of discord.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30

POPULAR PRICES

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0. Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 19th Oct. 1921.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,			1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian			600
" " Imports			—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—			
Mid. Americans Spot			12 20
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			21 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.		18 12
	March		17 90
	May.		17 40
(As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)			
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		17 74
" " "	May.		17 02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th October, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Oct.	12 20
Nov.	—
Dec.	11 80
Jan.	11 65
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 33
April	—
May	11 19
June	—
July	10 93
Aug.	10 71
Sept.	19 60

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 19th Oct. 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	12 02
November	11 77
December	11 66
January	11 55
February	11 49
March	11 24
April	11 12
May	11 01
June	10 83
July	10 76
August	10 56
September	10 36

Tone:—Strong.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 19th Oct, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
Oct.	21 25
Nov.	21 35
Dec.	21 55
Jan.	21 75
February	21 75
March	21 75
April	21 75
May	21 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 19th October, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7.90
" " Fully Good	8.64
" " Fine	8.90
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9.25
" " " Fully Good	10.01
" " " Fine	10 25
M.G. Broach, Good	10 80
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11.55
" Scinde, Good	7.78
" " " Fully Good	8.83
" " " Fine	8.78

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 19th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		39,000
" Exports to Great Britain		6,000
" " to Continent		2,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	18.08
Futures at New York	Mar.	17.89
	May	17 50
	July	17.10
Spot Cotton at New York		18.75
" Cotton at New Orleans		18.25
Tone—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	17 67
	May	17.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 13/16
Demand Bills U. K. rates		99 1/4
First Commercial Bank Foreign		69 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 21st Oct. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	18 31
	Mar.	18 08
	May	17 65
	July	17 22

Liverpool, 21st Oct. 1921.

Cotton Daily, Mid. U.S.A.O.C.—	Oct.	12 18
	Jan	11 76
	Mar.	11 51
Liverpool	May.	11 34

London 21st Oct., 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 3/4 Steady
Bar Gold	8/4
Bar Silver Spot	40 7/8 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, 20th Oct 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	3 1/4
" " " 6 "	3 1/2

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	185 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags	
Oct.-Nov. Nominal Neglected	£ 17
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net	
Nov.-Dec. Value	26/6
" Months Jan.-April Buyes	27/6

EXCHANGE.

London 20th Oct, 1921.

On London in Paris	54 38
In Germany	647 00
In Italy	99 30

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Belgium	50.98	On 19—10—21.
Petrograd	..	
Athens	90.37	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Oct. 22.

To-day 34 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 511 and after touching Rs. 514 steadily went down till Rs. 503 and closed at Rs. 501 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 444 and after touching Rs. 445 closed at Rs. 434 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 440 and advancing till Rs. 443 closed at Rs. 434 at 3 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal December-January closed at Rs. 348 at 3 p.m. Our markets at Colaba are closed to-day for ready and forward business.

Our market for ready cotton maintained easier feeling yesterday, and the inquiry was quite nominal. About 1,200 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22th Oct 1921.

Cotton	4426	Bales
Wheat	1331	Gwts
Linseed	398	"
Rapeseed	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	1404	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	2963	"
Cottonseed	5157	"
Rice	3642	"
Kyasbalisaur	236	"
Cottonseed	411	"
Kawarseed	Nil	"
Bran	1679	"
Jowar	23	"
Mauar	Nil	"
Bajry	468	"
Gulps	2027	"
Teel	6827	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 21st Oct. 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/16
Bank Demand	1-4 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	
Fcn. Demand	365
American Drafts	369
Bombay Dollars	206
Shanghai	
Japan	172
Singapore	168

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

22st Oct. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	5/6	75	8	0
"	1	74	0	0
"	1 1/4	74	0	0
"	1 1/2	74	0	0
"	1 3/4	75	0	0
"	2	76	0	0

COPPER RATES

Bombay, 22 Oct, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	5/4	83	0	0
Do.	1	82	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Sorts		not		
Panch loha Joint		21	0	0
Copper English Sorts		85	8	0
Brass Sorts		55	0	0
Ghor chaker gused		22	0	0
Lead		43	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

5-30 p.m. 22st Oct, 1921

	Bazaar Values		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76 80	80	0	0
Wheat, Kurachi Bargla	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Dehli	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Toolseed, White 68-15	75	0	0
Toolseed, Gajar 76-78	70	0	0
Toolseed, Black	62	8	0
Toolseed, Gajar 80-85	68	0	0
Poppyseed, White	18	0	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0
Jowa	52	0	0
Mowraseed	8	0	0
Castorseed	53	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	11	3
Linseed May.	13	14	3
Castor Seeds ready delivery			

HOME MARKET.

Oct. 21.

The dominating feature of the market is that the Home quotations have been easier his week—thus a renewed weakness in quotatio has made the business somewhat stagnant, with little enquiry evidenced in the market. Oldham bandings are quoted at nearly 18-20d. per lb. C. I. F. Bombay. Healds have been quoted at 42d. per 800 eyes. Reeds are slightly steady for Home business and prices are varging from 5 to 7d. per 100 dents. 36s. and 40s. Healds are slightly higher.

Among woolen goods, Reller Cloth has been again scarce, and Kenion 16 and 18 oz. pieces are quoted at Rs. 12 and more per yard. Sykes and Hyde quality Roller Cloths are quoted at somewhat less than Kenion.

The wooden sundries are absolutely quiet. No demand has been evidenced for Conical and Ring rabbeth Bobbins, Japanese Slubbings saw slight activity. There are no further fluctuations. The quotations are as under:—

Heald Rs. 3-4-0; Reeds Rs. 0-5-0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 95; Pickers (country) Rs. 60; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Slubbings Rs. 45 (Jap); Rowing Rs. 38 (Jap); Ring Rab. 5in. Rs. 13; Cyl. and Dof. Fillets Rs. 1-7-0; Roller cloth (Kenion) Rs. 13; Roller Cloth (Hyde.) Rs. 11-0-0.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Oct. 21.

F. G. Broach April-May, 1922, opened in the Bazar at Rs. 570 on the 14th October, 1922, dropped down to Rs. 527 on the 20th October, 1922, with fluctuations and closed yesterday evening at Colaba at Rs. 5231.

Fine Oomras D. January, 1922, opened at Rs. 508 on the 14th October, 1922, dropped down to Rs. 462 on the 20th October with fluctuations, and closed yesterday evening at Colaba at Rs. 464.

As suggested by me in my last report the local market shows a good decline and we further expect a substantial decline after a reasonable reaction for a temporary advance for the present.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%		220
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%		330
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14%		26
Imperial	100	..	16%		1400
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14%		175
Morlea	..	..	9%		10
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April,	15%		3
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7½		4½ xd.
Tata. Rs 20	75	..	As. 12		24/8
Union 75	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12%		38
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%		4
Hongkong and Shanghai	A 125		33%		
Mercantile Bank	B £133	25 Mar.-Sept.	16%		xxx
	C £121	28 Sept.-Mar.	10%		25½
National	£5/12	Feb.-Oct.	210%		27

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a.	Rs.	
Akbar	50	May		27	530
Fort	476	Nov.		150	1220
Harvey and Sabb pty	500	July		70	625
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.		15	117 1/8
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.		16	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.		8	430
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.		110	980 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.		50	150 xd.
Volkert O. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.		50	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	%	460
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	%	153
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	%	84
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	%	97
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	52
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	%	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4	%	57
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	4	%	100
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4	%	70
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	6	%	95
Mymensingh	100	..	6	%	77
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5	%	71
Sara Sirajgan) Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	%	80
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	%	138
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	%	595
pper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5	%	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	19%		175
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	4%		100
Adhnra Valley P	1,000	..	4%		100
P. Rs.	50	..	7%		65
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		175
Karachi D, 9	100	..			100
Surat Elect.	100	..			4 prem.
Tata Hydro-Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25		905
P.	1,000	Jan.	35		870
Telephone	50	..	2		165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d. Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100		3100
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..		425
Apolo	50	..	..		117/8
Asar Virji 77	100	..	..		160
Bilwani	100	Dec.	12%		75
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	..	35		1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	138		1900
Bombay Industrials	150	..	..		190
Bradbury Mills	250	..	25		1325
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90		185
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140		5250
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	60		370
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	250		2035
coria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	355		2300
Cresent	100	do.	60		795
Currimbhoy	250	do.	190		2300
David	150	do.	140		1832/8
Dawn	250	do.	250		2825
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8		45
Elphinstone	100	..	100		237/8
Emperor Edward	100	do.	25		1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	100		1750
Finlay Mills	250	..	30		1570
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120		2210
Globe	100	..	60		880
Gokak Mill	100	June	60		235
Gold Mohor	100	..	18	227	1/2
Hindusta	1,000	..	50		800
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200		227/8
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	10		220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	100		155
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	100		640
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	142		640
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	90		1630
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300		1700
Khatao	125	June-Dec.	..		110
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	87		3335
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	800		6200
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		386
Madhowji Dharamsi	150	April-Sept.	2	0	3325
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	100		3400
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	560		6100
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100		1225
Mayer Sassoon	100	do. ..	32		475
Morarjee Goculdase	1,000	..	350		8000
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%		7500
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100		910
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	1 0		1325
Pabaney	250	..	100		1150
Pearl	250	..	3		1525
Phoenix	100	Mar.-S	..		1200
Planet Mill	100	..	..		345
Premier	100	..	1		240
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	9		255
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		340
Sassoon Silk	500	April	35		100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20		18500
Simplex	200	June. Aug.	80		1150
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	..	350		345
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0		2800
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15		4215
Swan	250	Oct.	..		1450
Tata O	500	..	80		1745
P	500	..	6		1000
Union Mill	250	..	250		550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..		2250
P	500	..	7%		2400
Western India	1,000	..	125		502

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100		810
Back Bay Bath	50	..	8		60
Badham Pile	70	..	8		100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	..		15 dis.
Bo.Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	Rs. 20		520
Bo. Burma T.Corportn. New Issue 25	125	..	8		105
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2 5		1600
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2		20
Bombay Steam Navi gation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		287/8
P	250	Oct.	8%		100
Bombay Uganda	100	..	813		Dear.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	125	Oct.	80%		70
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6		14/8
The Eastern O	25	..	..		..
Chemical Co. Debt	11	..	Nil.		10
Empire Life Rs. 50	100	..	48%		35
Cobbai Karanjia O	100	..	Rs. 1		3 2 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Rs. 6		80
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%		5 dis.
Co. P. 200	250	Dec.-July	7%		75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	215	nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20		125
Marcks & Co.	100	July	12	147	1/2
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	6%		100
Marslane Price Co.	100	..	7%		90
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	30%		520
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..		22/8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25		150
O.Govt.Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	20%		350
Phillips

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis; Consumption, Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

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When there is not a breath of air stirring.

When the perspiration is oozing from every pore and you're nearly dead with the heat—

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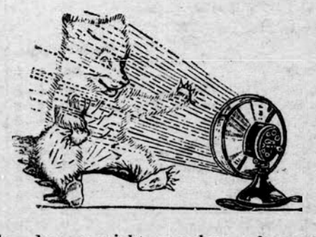

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Cooks, Bakes, Fries, refrigerates several dishes, all together in one hour. Absolutely no attention needed while Cooking as scorching or over-boiling is impossible. Half-anna worth of Spirit, Charcoal, Coke, Kerosine, fire-wood, etc. will cook, Carry like a tiffin-carrier during cooking while you travel.

	Small (1 man)	Big (2 m)	Special (4 m)	Above-special (6 m)	Below-family (8 m)	Family (12 m
Ordinary	12-8	16-8	24	35	41	48
Brass	16-8	21	32	45	51	55

Free Catalogue from—*Manager*, IC-MIC COOKER, 29, College Street, Calcutta.

Can be also had from D. D. POSTWALLA & Co 227, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE FREIGHT PACKING, ETC.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22.

S.S. Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S.S. Tevere, Gunrutitoo, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.

S.S. Chakrata, Logen, Batavia.
S.S. Onda, Lowth, Calcutta.
S.S. Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
S.S. Madawaska, Logie, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Dumosa, Thomson, Freemantle.
Steamer Peking Maru, Yamaguchi, Kobe.
Steamer Kandhar, Abbey, Karachi.
Steamer Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Hatarana (to arrive) for Hamburg.
Steamer Clan Urquahart for Glasgow.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W. Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail passengers and general cargo.

S.S. Tevere:—Lloyds Triestino Company's steamer Tevere, 4,441 tons, Captain G. Gunrutiloo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain A. Logan sailed yesterday for Batavia with ballast.

S.S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain L. Lowth, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain D. Fitzherbert, sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Madawaska:—The steamer Madawaska, 2,662 tons, Captain Logie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Dumosa:—The steamer Dumosa, 1,940 tons, Captain W. Thomson, will sail to-day for Freemantle with ballast.

S.S. Peking Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Peking Maru, 1,856 tons, Captain K. Yamaguchi, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Kandhar:—The steamer Kandhar, 4,153 tons, Captain Abbey, will sail to-day for Karachi with a same bottom cargo.

S.S. Aungban:—Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer Aungbán, 3,005 tons, Captain Taylor, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 22.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool—200 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.; 292 cwts. khissmiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,500 cwts. Linseed oilcakes, Kulkarni Lele and Co.; New York—138 cwt. gum kadaya, M. N. Shah.

Steamer Delta for London—375 cwts. dry ginger, S. Gordhan and Sons; Ghent—35 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; Antwerp—1,000 cwts. myraballams, B. Damji and Co.; 13 bales wool raw, Sassoon and Co.

Steamer Hatarana for Hull—1,000 cwts. myraballams, B. Damji and Co.; Antwerp—110 bales cotton, Birla Bros.; 800 cwts. myraballams, C Jivanlal and Co.

Steamer Amatonga for Hull—6,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Umana for Dunkirk, 220 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1,300 cwts. myraballams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

Steamer Burupoleme for Genoa—449 cwts. Teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Steamer Tevere for Trieste—220 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 330 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani; 200 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 110 bales cotton, Cursondas and Co.

Steamer Favignana for Genoa—3,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 716 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Alpsmara for Kobe—12 cwts. condiments, T. I. Kanthawala.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 22.

Steamer Bankura from Basara Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:—
1,953 bundles wet dates; 25 boxes wet dates; 770 packages ora stores; 4 empty gas cylinders; 13 tin pears; 59 bags gum; 12 bags figs; 1 bags almonds; 3 bales carpets; 9 bags tobacco; 150 bales cotton; 435 bags dry dates.

Steamer Hejaz from Mauritius Agents:—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd:—
58,181 bags sugar; 2 cases threads; 2 cases perfumeads; 4 bales sheets.

Steamer Aunghan from Rangoon Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co., Bombay:—
17,28,952 gails kerosene oil; 1,985 cases candles, 1,725 casks, lubricating oil; 500 bags paraffin.

Steamer British Hally from Abadon Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co., Bombay:—
7,106 tons coal.

Steamer Burnholme from Durban Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co:—
5,353 tons coal.

Steamer Janus from Australia Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:—
5,260 tons coal.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 22.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-1.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 28.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 28-1-6.
Bars silver ready, Rs. 97.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 97-2.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 97-1.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 3/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 7/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 371.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 391.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 381.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 174.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 166.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 206.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 168.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 379.
London gold ready, s. 104.
London silver ready, d. 40-14.
London silver forward, d. 40-10.
Tone of silver—Unchanged, buyers satisfied, steady.
Cross rates on London to the pound sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 3.94½.
French Exchange, Frcs 54.40.
Italian Exchange, 100.00.
Swiss Exchange, 21.40.
Belgium Exchange, 52.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 653.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 1929 to 47, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 100/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1933, 102/12.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but closed strong owing speculative purchases. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3100, Apollo 117/8, Bombay Cotton 1400, Bombay Dyeing 1900, Bradbury 1325, Century 1165, Central India, 5230, Colaba Land 3033, Coorla 3300, Crescent 795, Currimbhoy 2360, David 1832/8, Edward Sassoon 745, Fazulbhoy 1760, Finlay 1570, Gokak 265, Indore Malwa 815, Kastoorchand 1630, Kohinoor 3835, Meyer Sassoon 475, New Great 1325, New City 950, Pabani 1160, Pearls 1565, Phoenix 1300, Planet 345, Shapurji 545, Simplex 1160, Standard 2880, Swan 1480, Swadeshi 5315, Tata Mill 1745.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, Bombay Burma 520, Bombay Burma N I 145, Bt Burma Pet 14, Bombay Tramway 145, Bundi Cement 46, Indian Cement 390, Katni ord 285, Katni def 1450, New India Insurance 22/8, Tata Iron ord 82/8, Tata Iron def 345, Tata Iron N ord 73/12, Tata Iron N def 270, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 92/8 and Scindia Steam 12-4.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the South-East of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature remains considerably lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Agra and clear or lightlyclouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in East Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner but above it at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and in Kathiawar and is in defect at Indore. Day temperature is higher than usual at Veraval; night temperature is above normal at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jubbulpore and Nagpur humidity is in defect Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and Karwar and moderately clouded at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Humidity is in defect in the North of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and in the North Bombay Deccan and North-West Hyderabad humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are slightly higher than usual in the North-West of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain on the South Coromandel coast and local rain in South Malabar. Madras reports 2.56in. Dry weather with clear or lightly clouded skies prevails elsewhere. Day temperature remains considerably lower than usual in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the South of the Peninsula where a few falls of rain are probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st October 1921.

The western disturbance has passed away leaving temperature low in the extreme North. Rainfall has been local in Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma Assam, the Central Punjab, Kashmir and South-East Madras.

The principal amount not already shown in the Bombay Report is:—Dalhousie half an inch.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

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Praful Perfume Store,

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has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—

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Telegrams:—"MOTORS.." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Indian Capital—Indian Management

Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Guaranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats Made according to the Latest Practice for High class Soaps.

Expert Opinions:—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT, *Bombay 25 September* 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consquent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,

Most Of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names, are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from deceased animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash, and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any dulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

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ALL GOODS MARKED 50% CHEAPER THAN MARKET.

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The Greatest Friend of the Students.

Our World-renowned ATANK NIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system

A TIN WITH 32 PILLS

Costs only a Rupee.

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, Kathiawar

Bombay-Kalbadevi.

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Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

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Kalbadavi Road BOMBAY

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Daimond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY, FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills.

One dose of Mixture or three Ague Pills to be taken daily as a preventive and a cure for all sorts of Headaches.

Our Mixture has made a name for the last forty years and it is a positive cure for all kinds of fevers.

Batliwalla's Diarrhœa Mixture is a safe remedy to prevent vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery & even Cholera.

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Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Ld.,

Worli, BOMBAY No. 18.

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Worli, Bombay.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO.,

Kandi Bengal.

Dep. B 241

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

RESULT OF COVERED COURT CHAMPIANSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

In the semi-final of Kens' Open Singles in London covered court championship, Sleem defeated Fisher 7/5, 6/4, 6/0. In fourth round of Mens' Doubles, Mavrogedato and Dawson beat Sleem and Fyee 6/3, 6/3, 6/3.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 23.

Cambridgeshire betting is as follows:—
5 to 1 against Abbot's Trace.
975 to 100 against Foundation.
100 to 9 against Lacrosse.
100 to 8 against Grandcourt.
100 to 8 against Palomides.
20 to 1 against Blockdown and Lacyman.
22 to 1 against Franklin and Hollister.
25 to 1 against Milenko.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA DR. H. D. KANYA'S TEAMS.

The match between the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and Dr. H. D. Kanga's team was continued yesterday on the Gymkhana ground, and ended in a draw. Dr. Kanga's team, who had 143 for 6 wickets on Saturday, continuing their innings closed it for 221. Elchidana, who was unbeaten with 51, could only add 7 to his over-night's score, when C. K. Naidu got behind his defence. Kalapesi and B. Kapadia, did well in scoring 28 and 14 not out, respectively.

The Gymkhana entred on their innings at 3 o'clock, S. M. Dalvi and C. K. Naidu giving t'e side a good start, putting on 50 before Naidu left with 250. The next two wickets fell cheaply, but Keluskar helped Dalvi in another useful partnership, the two adding 68 for the fourth wicket. Keluskar was the first to leave, scoring 35 by bright cricket, hitting on six and three fours. Dalvi followed soon after, playing to one of Daruwalla's expresses. He played good cricket for 62, included in which were one five and five fours. Vithal then practically took the side on his shoulders, and was unbeaten with 74 when stumps were drawn with the score at 230 for 8 wickets. Vithal gave a perfect display of batting, and yet eleven boundaries.

The scores:—

DR. H. D. KANGA'S TEAM.

J Elchidana b C K Naidu	58
S Gandhy c S M Dalvi b S M Joshi	0
H Bhappoo b S M Joshi	7
F Kapadia b C L Naidu	30
D K Kapadia b C L Naidu	0
S Chothia b C L Naidu	16
Dr H D Kanga b P Vithal	4
B Kalapesi b L P Jai	28
J Elavia c b Manikrum	3
B Mirza and b L P Jai	4
B Kapadia not out	14
P Daruwalla b Shivram	5
Extras	22
Total	221

P J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S M Dalvi b P Daruwalla	62
C K Naidu b Daruwalla	25
C L Naidu b Daruwalla	0
A Manikrum c B Kapadia b H Bhappoo	1
K P Keluskar l-b-w b Mirza	35
P Vithal not out	74
L P Jai st B Kapadia b Bhappoo	8
V A Dalvi b Bhappoo	0
J S Navle b Daruwalla	16
P Shivram not out	7
K J Pardeshi and S M Joshi did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 8 wkts.)	230

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Dr. Kanga's Team.

	O	M	R	W
S M Joshi	29	11	41	2
C L Naidu	19	3	31	3
P Shivram	12.1	1	40	1
S M Dalvi	10	1	34	0
C K Naidu	8	2	13	1
L P Jai	6	0	20	2
P Vithal	1	0	7	1
Manikrum	7	1	13	1

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
H. Bhappoo	19	1	69	3
B Kalapesi	5	0	29	0
P Daruwalla	15.5	1	73	4
B Mirza	6	0	29	1
J Elavia	5	0	28	0

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SEVERAL CONTESTS SOON OVER.

Injuries and unevenly matched pair meant a much earlier end to the boxing at the Opera House on Saturday night than the length of the programme suggested, as eleven contests were down for decision, one of which did not materialise at all. The house may be said to have been quite a good one, and, as usual, there was no lack of enthusiasm with a fair following for each contestant. Most of the boxers have been seen in the ring in recent affairs, and it is to be hoped that with the interest that is being taken, fresh blood from up-country will be introduced to further try out the best local talent, as we have arrived at a pretty good estimate of the abilities of those on hand.

More fans on the stage would have been welcome, but there was no fault to find with the chief arrangements, and in most cases those chosen to appear were there to go for all they were worth. Capt. Wales has to be complimented upon his refereeing, as it showed his knowledge of the art and his ability to decide without hesitation; and the boxers were not long in realising that he meant what he said. Mr. R. C. Farrant was again M. C., Mr. J. Hilder the Timekeeper, Messrs. Wesche Dart and Burman the Judges and Capt. Thomas, I.M.S., the Medical Officer. All remained to see the prizes given away by Mrs. Farrant, winners and runners-up coming in for a good deal of appreciation.

D. Saher vs. Pat O'Halloran, both 9-7. This pair was evenly matched, and without paying much attention to guarding made things lively all the way. O'Halloran's swings were very wild and his opponent was clever in side-stepping him when he forced the pace, as he did not use his left enough. Saher seemed to be tiring, but was the steadier and received the verdict.

K. Pochkhanawalla, 8-4, vs. E. Carey 8-0. This was soon over, a few seconds' sparring till Carey swung his right to the point and floored his man. Pochkhanawalla rose to receive another right and went down for the full count.

Wrestling. E. Kapadia vs. G. Thompson, both 9-0. This was under the out-of-date rules of three seconds' pin falls, bouts of three minutes each with a minute interval. Thompson was soon top dog, he was exerting his energy in the wrong manner, and Kapadia did not accept a chance of a quick turn-over. In the third meeting Thompson scored three flying falls which did not count before he pinned has man down and deservedly won.

Milton Kubes, 10-7 vs. Pte. Edwards, 11st., the latter taking the place of Corp. Flannery, who has left. Kubes was much too quick for his opponent and kept Edwards on the defensive all the time, the latter only retaliating with a few feeble lefts. Edwards decided to give in, but the reference informed him that this was not possible under Imperial Service rules and made him fight on. In the second round, however, he stopped the fight as it was too one-sided.

R. S. Syed vs. A. Wexler, both 8-4 Syed appeared to be decidedly the heavier and had the pull in reach. They went hard at it then both were guilty of holding, especially so Wexler, after a hard right to the jaw. In the interval, Wexler shewed his cut eye to the referee, who allowed him to withdraw.

Edgar Bright, 8-0 vs. Walter Newman, 8-4. In the third round Bright continued his aggressive tactics and certainly had Newman guessing towards the end; the latter even groggy as he climbed through the ropes after losing the decision.

H. Collins vs. R. S. Oomrigar, 7-12. The former came in as substitute for Dick Perry and looked like a winner in the first two rounds, as he took advantage of his longer reach, but his rights were too wild to land properly. Bad foot-work meant both slipping down in turn, but no harm was done. In the third, Oomrigar began to come in more and propped his man several times with the left. Collins drove his man to the ropes in the fourth, but Oomrigar fought him back and kept jabbing him with the left. Oomrigar was the fitter and made back all the points he had lost and more. Since we first saw him, Oomrigar has improved and as he always seems to meet a man with a longer reach he will do well to develop his attack and get in close whenever possible.

After the giving away of the prizes for these fights, the Bantam Weight Championship Belt was presented to Edgar Bright. That for the Welters was held over as Sergt. Beale has left for Mesopotamia. Kubes received the special cup for his contest presented by Mr. Wesche Dart and the one for the best loser presented by Mr. Allen went to Walter Newman who, though in a dazed condition, pluckily saw the full distance of his contest out.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE BETTER 'OLE."

Quite one of the best things of the week. I think I lauged quite as much as I did at the Oxford in London, when "The Better 'Ole" was first staged there.

The programme told us there were to be two "explosions," oh excellent substitutes for acts, containing seven "splinters." Needless to say that priceless trio. Old Bill, Bert and Alf, caused one continual round of amusement. How Old Bill obtains a very valuable document in "splinter number one" from a German spy relieving him of a large sum of money at the same time for the supposed return of the paper, how Old Bill substituted a programme for the valuable document in question and ultimately gets a little French maid Victoire to dis-cipher it for him. As you may guess Bert and Alf are ever in attendance, and the amusement caused by this trio throughout the piece is too funny almost for words, and finally thanks to Victoire, the plot to fire a mine behind the French lines, after their advance, is thus made known to Old Bill, who in due course makes an excursion "over the top," fires the mine before the specified time, thus frustrating the plot.

Unfortunately Old Bill is put under arrests on his return to the trenches because things are not quite clear to Bill's sergeant-major. However Victoire the little French maid comes along, and together with the French Officer, who has arrived to express his thanks, and to invest Old Bill with the Legend of Honour for his great gallantry, clears up the mistake, and Bill is back once again at the "stand easy" as it were.

In the last "splinter" we make the acquaintance of "The Better 'Ole" a delightful little contry pub, Bill's dream for many years, which has now materialized, thanks to his Missus and we witness the home coming of Old Bill. At the fall of the curtain, of course the war being over everone is happy. Old Bill, Bert and Alf in particular.

DAM MANSFIELD AS OLD BILL.

A character study he is capable of doing ample justice to. Jerry Verno as Bert, and Jack Crichton as Alf, both causing no end of amusement. Alf particularly with his pipe-lighter, and Bert with his identification disc, to say nothing of Bill's reference to Bert's platoon of French "birds."

Madeline Possiter as Victoire who had very little to do. Dolly Prince as Captain of the war workers, Eric Masters as the sergeant. Harry Reynolds as Dubois, Roy Smith as the French Officer and the rest of the cast are to be congratulated on the very fine performance of "The Better 'Ole" which if repeated as no doubt it will. I like many more, will want to see again.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

A DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22.

It is understood that a meeting of the All-India Moslem League is being convened in response to the Aga Khan's recent letter and would consider among other important matters the question of sending a deputation to England to represent Moslem interests.

OUDH RENT BILL.

LUCKNOW LIBERAL'S PRAYER TO VICEROY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

The President of the Lucknow Liberal League has telegraphed the Viceroy and the Government of India about the Oudh Rent Bill, praying for the protection of the tenants rights, without which the general political condition was bound to become worse and still more critical on account of local Government's open partiality for Talaqdars.

An Allahabad message of the 23rd October says:—The President of the Statute Revision Committee has taken in hand the question of the Merchant Shipping Act. The Hon. Dr. Sapru, Law Member, will leave to-night for Lucknow.

The death has occurred of Harry Behrens, brother of Sir Charles Behrens.

Since his return from Geneva, the Maharao of Kutch has been shooting on the Dalness estate in Argyll, bagging a fair number of stag. Before returning to London, the Maharao dined and danced with residents of neighbouring estates. A large assembly included the guests, even from remote places like Oban, Ballachulish and the Bridge of Orchy.

THE THREE YOUNG LEADERS OF ANDHRA-DESHA.

From left to right. *Photo by Krishna Rao.*

1. Pandit Ganala Ramamoorthy, founder of the Revival of the Indian Handicrafts movement in the Telugu country. President, Anantapur District Libraries Conference held recently at Hindupur.

2. Mr. Andhraratna Duggirala Gopalakrishnaiah, leader, cherala Perala Anti Municipal movement. President Anantapur District Political Conference held at Hindupur and who disobeyed section 144 and sentenced for one year's simple imprisonment by the Ganjam District Collector.

3. Mr. Gadicherla Harisarvottam Rao Pantulu, Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. President Anantapur District Students' Conference.

MEDICAL MISSION TO MOROCCO

PRESIDENT C. K. COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

Mian Haji Mohammed Jan Mohamed Chottani, President Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay writes:—

On urgent and pressing appeal from Morocco (Spanish zone) I have asked the Central Khilafat Committee to be held on the 3rd of November, 1921, at Delhi to sanction sending a small medical mission consisting of two well-qualified doctors and two dressers to the War Area in Morocco.

The brave Arabs of that country are greatly suffering for the want of medical aid to the wounded soldiers. I anticipate that the Central Khilafat Committee will not grudge the little expenses for this noble and charitable purpose. I appeal to my countrymn who are well versed in Medical Science—especially in Surgery—to come forward and offer their services for a few months only in order to help the sufferers in Morocco. God will reward such people who would help his suffering brethren. I invite applications from those well qualified surgeons who are wlling to go. Applications should reach Dr. M. A. Ansari, 1, Daryaganj, Delhi on or before the 2nd of November, 1921.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF MANAGING COUNCIL.

A general meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee was held on Sunday morning at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Babaji Gokhale, one of the retiring Treasurers of the Committee, was voted to the chair. In view of the fact that the polling for the election of representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was to take place, and that the Managing Council was to be elected for the ensuing year, the meeting was well attended and the members evinced keen interest in the proceedings.

The Secretaries' report and the audited statement of accounts for the half year ended 31st August, 1921, copies of which had been distributed among the members were taken as read, and unanimously adopted. The report states that at the end of August, 1921, the Committee's membership was 10,220, which has since increased, and the Committee did good work in collecting moneys for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A Charkha Depot was opened early in May, 1921, and a number of classes were opened to teach spinning to the public. The Committee took up the propaganda for Swadeshi, and a campaign for the collection of foreign clothes to be burnt or exported was also organized, with highly satisfactory results. The total receipts of the Committee were Rs. 35,396-8-3, including the amount contributed towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. This latter amount was duly paid to the Provincial Congress Committee.

After the report was adopted, the meeting was called upon to elect the office-bearers and the Managing Council for the ensuing year. Mr. M. R. Jayakar was elected President, and Messrs. S. G. Banker and Y. V. Nene were elected Vice-Presidents. In place of the retiring Secretaries, Messrs. Padbidri, Oza and Pirojsha H. Dalal were elected. Messrs. K. B. Sanzgiri and Luxmirao Shrikant were elected as Treasurers. For the 15 seats on the Managing Committee there were 24 candidates, and the following were declared elected, the figures in parenthesis indicating the number of votes secured by each:—Messrs. R. Venkat Ram (53); W. P. Kabadi (51); R. K. Prabhu (42); R. K. Golikere (42); Mrs. Suraj Ben (40); C. P. Nanavaty (39); Nicholson (39); Bapasola (38); A. Fyzee (36); Kamat (33); Vaidya (33); M. C. Mody (30); D. M. Poy (28); A. H. Dalal (28); and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay (28). A vote of thanks was rendered to the retiring Managing Council and also the Chairman of the meeting, after which the meeting terminated. The results of the polling for the Provincial Congress Committee will be announced later.

A Lucknow message of October 23 says.—Pundit Narain Gurtu, M. L. Council Secretary to the Minister for local Self-Government, has resigned his appointment, and is understood will join the opposition against Government on the Oudh Rent Bill.—(A. P.)

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat first of all resolved to present an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales without consulting the wishes of the community in the only legal and constitutional way, viz., by convening a meeting of the Parsis pursuant to a Requisition and ascertaining the views of the community threat. They then communicated with the Government out and out. Then-as they were afraid of the evil they had wrought some one advised them evidently to take the prop of a later requisition which was bolstered up-to support their resolution. This requisition was rather hotly worded. We gather that a second requisition was later on engineered by the Wise Seven, the Trustees of the Panchayat. The friends of the Trustees had warned them prior to their first resolution and had pointed out that they would be grabbing at a power they never had and that the whole community would come down upon them, and repudiate their unconstitutional act, Regardless of their duty, regardless of constitution and instigated by some Government Officials, these worthies went blindly on with the work of patching up their blameworthy conduct. They put up their friends and friendly papers to gloss over their *ultra vires* action in ignoring the community and its views and boldly undertaking to speak in its name, as if they were representatives of it whilst they are nothing more than mere custodians of certain Parsi Panchayat Charitable Funds,

Having gone on thus in a manner unprecedented, with a view to pacify or meet the fierce opposition they met with at the hands of the intelligensia of the community who resented their open defiance of the well-defined Parsi communal constitution, they went on issuing through their secretary, unusual and unconvincing explanations, which proved that they carod a rap for the constitution, that they falsely claimed that it was in their discretion to call a meeting of the Parsis or not. They have failed to bring conviction to the thinking Parsis yet.

Their final game is to get as many signatures as possible on the Requisition to present an address got up as an after thought, and then to issue later on an "Explanation" which a friendly paper has done, claiming (1) that they will in the future decide which questions are important for the community and which not and (2) that they will at their sweet will ascertain the views of the community, not as hitherto allowed by the communal constitution, by a meeting, but perhaps by packed and irregular requisitions, as in the present instance, or in any way which may suit and support their own preconceived views and carry them out.

It is evident that this is all a sham and camouflage. The community is not going to be taken in by such devices. Therefore, the community has raised a very clear and strong protest which is now being signed on all hands, protesting against the grabbing at power of the Trustees and insisting upon their recognizing that they are not representatives of Parsis in any the least sense whatever and that they should confine their activity merely to convening a communal meeting as hitherto and that whatever is done by them without such a meeting is *ultra vires*, illegal and of no effect.

We trust that the Trustees will be taught a memorable lesson by this protest being signed by thousands of Parsis whom they simply mean to ignore. The Trustees will otherwise speak anything in the name of the community and shipwreck it. Though they believe that they are very clever politicians, the community has no such faith in their knowledge of politics and it declines to allow them to think for it either in matters political, social, religious, and otherwise. In the present instance the Paris should have kept neutral and not been thrown between the hammer and the anvil as the meddling and muddling Trustees have done.—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Chowpatty Oct. 20.

SHREE SAMAST UDICHYA TOLAK YUVAK MANDAL.

The election of the President for the ensuing 11th annual sessions of the Shree Samast Udichya Tolak Yuvak Mandal will come off during the next month. Intending members are, therefore, requested to send in their proposals for the same duly signed by themselves and the Seconder to the Secretary Mr. Bhikhubhai. Vishnuram Bhatt. at Mahidharpura, Vania Sheri, Surat, before 31st October.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRIAL OF LEADERS

NOVELTY OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

MOULANA MOHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

The leaders supplementary trial was held to-day in the central jail before Mr. Talati. The prisoners were given only very short notice of the case being taken up again in jail precincts. Mr. Elphinston for the prosecutor, and Mr. Moazzamali, with Molana Mayatullah Sahib of Farangi Mahal, Saidurrehman Ashfaquali and Siddiquali Khan for the prisoners were permitted to be present. The "New Times" reporter was also there The leaders were brought in after a few minutes' waiting and case proceedings commenced exactly at 11-30 a.m. The Magistrate addressing Moulana Mohammad Ali informed him that he was going to record the further evidence of five witnesses who were summoned for to-day. Moulana Mohamad Ali made the following statement regarding the novelty of the procedure which the court had been adopting in the present case

"I find that among witnesses now going to be examined are also Mr. Abdul Ghani and Mr. Mohamed Ahmed for summoning whom the public prosecutor had applied to the Court on 27th September when magisterial inquiry into our case was still going on. The text of the application was:—

"Crown vs. Mahomed Ali and others

It is prayed on behalf of the Crown that this honourable court will be pleased to issue summonses for the following witnesses.

(1) Mr. Abdul Ghani, Superintendent of Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, to give evidence.

(2) Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Printer, Mustafai Press, Kumbawara, 2nd Lane, Bombay, to give evidence and produce records showing the number of copies ordered, printed, and delivered to the C. K. C. of the Mutafica and Fatwa, with the proceedings of the Ulmai-Hind in July, August or September, 1921. (Sd.) Elphinstone, Public Prosecutor for Sindh.

"FARCE OF JUSTICE."

On that application which is ex. (37 A.) you passed the following order: "I do not think it necessary to adjourn the committal proceedings for these witnesses. It will serve the purpose of they are summoned for the session court (Sd.) S. M. Talati, 27th September, 1921."

It seems that the court has now found its mistake and now knows what it did not know on the 27th September that any evidence to be led against the accused at the sessions trial must first be led before this court. If that is so, I think the court should admit that the order of 27th September cited by me is now being corrected. The more important thing is that on 27th September, on the second day of the inquiry, before prosecution evidence had been concluded and before accused had any opportunity whatsoever of offering any defence and statements, the court had made up its mind to commit the accused to sessions. The whole proceedings have been vitiated We have already drawn the attention to the visit to Khalidina Hall on the 29th September of the Judicial Commissioner, to whom we were to be committed, to see if it was suitable for sessions trial and to make necessary arrangements, as if the committal was a foregone conclusion. The public prosecutor, in a lawyer like way, said that it was only with an idea, in the event the case was committed. I say that there are steamers asso ready because in the event we are transported they will be required, has the tailor been ordered to take measurements of my brother whom jail clothes are not likely to fit? I want it to be known that in spite of the Lord Chief Justice of England being viceroy and inspite of the new dispensation of justice which he has announced with such a flourish of trumpets, the system of administration of justice is still a farce it used to be and that when once sanction is given to prosecute a set of honest and patriotic public workers in India it is understood by magistrates and judges that they are meant to be found guilty also and punished as desired by Government. Not only was the Judicial Commissioner sure of our committal before it took place but the court was so obsessed with same idea that as early as only the second day of the inquiry it put it down in black and white that we were to be committed. This shows rank prejudice but those who consider themselves to be the custodians of law and presume to sit in judgment on seven public workers should come into court with clean hands. This court has already proved its gross prejudice and has vitiated all proceedings. This should be made known to all and particularly to the Lord Chief Justice of England."

After the statement of Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew enquired from the court whether the record of their case had been sent to th High Court, to which the magistrate replied that papers were sent and were still there. Dr. Kitchlew further asked if he was taking this evidence on instructions from above, to which the Magistrate replied that he was doing so on his own intiative.

After this preliminary Canter Mr. Abdulghani, Superintendent, Central Khilafat Committee, Bosbay, was exadined. He saidthat Mr. Kelly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., had visited the Central Khilafat Office and took away stock register of literature and two pages from a book which appeared to him as minute book of the committee. But he did not know whether the proceedings were correctly recorded or not. He had ordered 5,000 copies of Muttifiqa Fatwa but received only 2,000 from the press. He did not know if copies were distributed, though they were meant for distribution and were handed over to the clerk in charge of literature department and entries in the register were not in his handwriting. Maulana Shaukat Ali was one of the five secretaries. Dr. Kitchlew was also one of the secretaries and Mr. Khatri had written the introduction of the Muttafiqa Fatwa. Maulana Mohamed Ali was one of the 200 members of the committee.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

On the court asking Maulana Mohamed Maulana Sahib humourously asked witness Ali if he would put any question to witness, "are you quite well?" to which, witness bowing, acknowledged greetings. The second witness was Mr. Mohamed Ahmed, Printer, Mustafai Press, Bombay, who deposed to his having printed and having delivered 2,000 copies to Mr Abdulghani The other three witnesses who were going to be examined were not present and the Magistrate decided to examine them next day if they were present; otherwise they were to be examined in sessions. After this a little dialogue followed between the Magistrate and Maulana Mohamed Ali. Maulana Saheb wanted to know under what law it was being asserted by the court that these witnesses, if not examined here, would be examined in sessions to which the Magistrate replied that he did not mean to make any assertion but left it to the discretion of the sessions court to examine them or not.

The Magistrate gave Moulana Mohammad Ali copies of the report of the handwriting expert, regarding the documents found in Maulana Mohammad Ali's kit. On this Moulana Mohammad Ali wanted to ascertain as to how and in what way these documents were seized and under what law the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam and Karachi had taken possession of them and were sent to Sinda and delivered to this court without the authority of a search warrant and remarked that it amounted to theft or dacoity for which both the district Magistrates were responsible and deserved to be hauled up for that charge. The Court then adjourned until next day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Home Street, 3-30 p.m.

Sup. Mails for Singapore and Japan per the Peking Maru close at 10 a.m.

[illegible]

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem Mass for the soul of late J. V. Pereira, Head Custom Clerk, Bombay Port Trust, on the 26th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Parla. Friends and relatives will accept this the only intimation.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Friday last Dashrath Ganesh, a cart driver, while driving his cart laden with wood, broke its shafts. The broken cart having fallen upon Dashrath he was crushed to death.

INDIAN M.Ds. OF BRUSSELS UNIVERSITY.

The following Indian doctors have successfully passed the M.D. Examination of the Brussel's University held in Brussels in June last:—Khan Bahadur, Jasadduk Hussain, L. M. and S. (Calcutta University) Kaikhusroo Edalji Madon L. M. and S. (Bombay University); Shapurshaw Sorabshaw Kapadia war-medalist L.C.P.S. (Bombay).

As the University authorities in Brussels require all aspirants to this degree to study medicine for seven years in the University of Brussels, the doors are practically banged against all foreign doctors hereafter.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

Mr. Rajaram Shripad Bavdekar of Kolhapur, a scholar of the Hindu Education and Mr. M. Wadia Funds and the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, has passed this year's I.C.S. Examination held in England. After passing the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University with Second Class Honors from the Deccan College in the year 1918, he proceeded to England at the end of the following year with a view to compete for the I.C.S. and to prosecute his further studies in Mathematics, Science and Oriental Languages and was admitted to the Sydney College, Cambridge, where he has been studying at present.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There were 27 candidates for the 25 seats in the Byculla Provincial Congress Committee but two of them were constitutionally declared disqualified and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Messrs. V. A. Desai, S. S. Gangla, J. B. Patel, S. L. Silam, Anantram Vaikunthram, G. A. Telang, S. N. Popala, Thakurdas Purshalamdas, S. R. Bhat, J. U. Presswalla, I. L. Kaji, Thakurdas Dharamdas, S. V. Puntambekar, I. J. Dangervala, Chandulal Kalyandas, Maganlal Parsholamdas, Manmohandas Atmaram, C. H. Soharwalla, I. C. Marfatia, P. J. Mistry, A. S. Dharsdhar, H. B. Kothare, G. V. Jayakar, Jagmohandas Gulabdas, and Dr. V. R. Bhusrath.

REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

FACTS AND FIGURES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Secretary, the Repression Advisory Board of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a report statinp measures adopted by Government against Khilafat and Congress workers from 2nd March to 15th October last. Besides Calcutta, the report covers an area of 14 districts in Eastern Bengal. The report says during the last 7½ months 247 persons were arrested, 144 imprisoned, and 66 persons made special constables. Besides this, orders under Section 144, C. P. C., were issued against a large number of persons.

CABLE ITEM.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country. Wreaths from the Dominions and India were piled at the foot of the Nelson column.

Messrs. Hirst and Rhodes have left for India via the overland route to Marseilles.

Brussels.—King Albert has received the Maharajah of Patiala whom he entertained to luncheon.

New York.—Escorted by a ring of seaplanes and a flotilla of destroyers, Earl Beatty arrived and was saluted by nineteen guns. He was given an enthusiastic reception and presented with the freedom of the City.

Port Said.—Steamer "Queen Alexandria" has been refloated.

Chicago—Meat packing industry has voted overwhelmingly in favour of a strike.

final of the Open Singles in covered court championships at Queen's Club, London, resulted in viceroy for Sleem on Friday, when he defeated W. C. Crawley 6/1, 7/9, 6/3, 6/1.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 24, 1921.

THE CONGRESS.

While we keenly regret that serious differences of opinion should have arisen between the President of the National Congress and other members of the Congress executive, the Working Committee, we have no doubt the impartial public, after giving an earnest and close consideration to the letters of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar and Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of the General Secretaries, can come to only one conclusion—namely, that the President, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar, has entirely misconceived his position as well as functions in the Congress constitution and that his overriding of the resolution of the Working Committee meeting held on 5th of October is unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar has made the fundamental mistake of imagining that he, as the President, is the sole arbiter in regard to any doubtful or controversial point that may arise after the annual Congress session is over. If Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar's position is conceded, there would be hardly any work for the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee and both these Committees might as well be non-existent. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar, under a mistaken notion of his rights, attempted to usurp the functions of the Working Committee at the latter's meeting on August 2nd, when the question of the legality of some of the provincial elections came before it. The Committee, however, decided that the President would not dispose of the controversial point by himself and that it was properly its own function to give a decision. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar, not convinced of the correctness of this procedure, vacated the chair and under the presidentship of another member of the Committee, duly elected to the chair, the Committee gave its verdict in favour of not disturbing the elections, in the best interests of the country. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar has now sought to rake up this old controversy. For one thing, as the "Tribune" of Lahore justly remarks, even if Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar's claim were valid he ought clearly to have taken the present step long, long ago. It ought to have been taken on the very morrow of the Committee's decision to uphold the Madras and Calcutta elections. As our contemporary remarks, "by not taking the step then, the President virtually acquiesced in the decision though undoubtedly under protest."

But apart from this, what really are the powers of the President under the Congress Constitution? Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar has quoted authorities like Sir C. Ilbert and Palgrave, to show that the president is "the sole judge and final judge of when a motion or amendment is in order or not." He, however, completely ignores the Congress constitution, which alone can have any bearing on the point at issue. As Pandit Motilal Nehru has shown, the Congress constitution is quite clear on the point. It has delegated its powers to the All-India Committee, which in turn has delegated its powers, for the time being, to the Working Committee. Nowhere does the constitution invest the President of the Congress with the exclusive powers which Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar claims. The appeal to the procedure of "the Mother of Parliaments" can have no relevancy in view of the clear provisions of the Congress constitution and the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee. It is amazing that Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar should appeal over the head, so to say, of the clearly laid down constitution of the Congress, to procedure obtaining elsewhere. Moreover, the President, as Pandit Motilal rightly observes, can have no powers larger than those possessed by the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee. The President cannot be law unto himself unless indeed, the country decides to set him up as a dictator, as the Romans did of old at times of supreme crisis. We in India have not yet reached that stage, surely! The President has full discretionary powers when the Committee or the meeting over which he presides is equally divided in its opinion, but not otherwise. It is highly regrettable tha a person of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar's long experience and standing should have been unable to appreciate the point of view of the majority of his colleagues But while deploring this sincerely, Congress workers cannot allow the differences of opinion to come in the way of the work that lies before them. The President has erred grievously in imagining that the notice convening the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is *ultra vires*. That notice hods good and the meeting of the Committee will be held as convened, on the 4th proximo. It is perfectly open to any member of the Committee to move for the consideration of the legality of any of the elections held and it will be for the Committee to declare whether such an election or elections should stand or be declared void As Mahatma Gandhi says, it is for the All-India Congress Committee to pronounce the final judgment on the President's ruling but it will be against all constitutional usage to override the resolution of the Working Committee to convene a meeting of the former on the 4th of November.

Apart from this, there is another consideration which the President has ignored. The situation which confronts the country to-day is the most critical in the history of modern India. The country has to make its choice now and immediately of the course it must adopt. It is a question of now or never. The President's ruling will have this practical effect that the All-India Congress cannot meet till about the end of December—when the psychological moment for taking a decision of far-reaching character will have passed. And for these two months to pass without the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will mean merely that the Congress organisation must cease to function and the country left astray, unguided and unled. That would be the greatest harm imaginable that can be done to the country. We entirely endorse the view of the "Tribune" when it says: "If the All-India Congress Committee is not to meet at a time like the present, it need never meet at all, and need not even exist. Strongly as we believe in constitutionality, both in public bodies and in the Government of the country, we cannot forget that there are times when it is far better to put up with a constitutional flaw than to jeopardise the very interests for whose sake alone a constitution is worth having. The safety of the body politic is, indeed, the supreme law in an emergency, though not in the spurious sense in which that saying is too often invoked in an autocratically governed country, where the body politic and the executive authority are treated as inter-changeable terms." As we have shown, under the constitution of the Congress, the ruling of the President is *ultra vires*. But granting it were not so, the present situation is of too grave a character to permit comparatively minor points of constitutional illegalities to imperil the infinitely larger interests of the country.

Notes of the Day.

"Sweet Words Butter No Parsnips."

There is nothing less promising than the Chelmsfordian maxim of *festina lente* which the Government of India have adopted in regard to the burning question of the rights of Indian settlers in Kenya. When towards the end of last month, the question of their status was raised in the Council of State, Mr. Sarma, as the mouthpiece of the Simla bureaucracy, platitudinously declared that the Government "would never surrender the principle of the equality of status for Indians", but not to be behind his late chief in anti-climax, he advised them to hold their souls in patience until they had arrived at that happy day when there would no longer be excitement or racial bitterness. But he as well as the members of that august debating society was aware of the feeling in the country that the equality of status, to be real, was to be recognized not only in practice, but should be put into practice, without Indians in that part of the world being made to wait indefinitely for the actual enjoyment of their well-earned rights. It is amazing, therefore, that the country should now be told by the somnambulists of Simla that in this matter of vital concern to Indians, they have been informed that, "no hasty decision will be taken, and in any event no radical changes of the existing constitution will be made until the end of the period of three years when the existing Legislative Council will formally be dissolved." All this is tantamount to telling Indians that the "white interests" in the colony are dead set against any concession in practice to Indian opinion. The placid assurance that "this is only an interim measure" makes no difference to the point at issue, except so far as it makes the situation still more obscure.

Neither Delay Nor Compromise.

It is high time that the Government of India were made to realise that sweet words butter no parsnips and that Indians will not allow the question to rest at that. They should not rest content with repeating what statement the Governor of Kenya has made. Their duty is to voice the Indian feeling in the matter—emphatically and promptly. The promise to *nominate one* Indian to the Executive Council and four Inidans to the Legislative Council instead of two as at present, will not placate Indian feeling or sentiment, and if anything, it is bound to aggravate the discontent among the people over this question. That the "white" agitators have played their cards well is quite apparent but we fail to see why our bureaucratic masters, who constantly profess a jealous solicitude for the rights and honour of Indians, shou'd fall in with the whims of the white letters in Kenya by waiting on their pleasure instead of acting immediately. The supine attitude of the Government of India will, we hope, help to disillusion the "Co-operators" as to the earnestness of the former to champion the rights of their countrymen abroad and secure for them more than illusory freedom—both in principle and practice. If the Government of India are in earnest they must make it clear to Mr. Lloyd George's Government that the situation in Kenya must be dealt with and Indians placed in the full enjoyment of their rights—at once. There should be no delay as well as no compromise.

A French Tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

Monsieur A. Martineau, ex-Governor of French India and at present Professor at the College de France, Paris, pays an eloquent tribute to Mahatma Gandhi in a recent issue of "La Democratic Novelle", in the course of a sympathetic survey of the present situation in India. He writes: "We must honestly admit that Gandhi gives to-day to the whole world the impression of one of the strongest wills that Humanity has even seen; and we do not know in reality whom we should admire more—the sober man without money and without wealth who has undertaken to modify the destiny of the whole country, or the People, who without caring for the power of the conqueror, bring to him their countless money and will give their life to-morrow, if wanted." Prof. Martineau interprets Mahatma Gandhi's political ideal to be to establish a Federal Republic "with or without the help of the English." The professor understands the Mahatma's foreign policy to be "to enter into relationship with Persia and Afghanistan and also with Japan, if convenient, but he is less sure of the good disposition of Japan which he fears will one day or other invade India." To the "rulers" of the country, the successors of Dupleix, Prof. Martineau has a word to say. "The English Government", he writes, "must give up its pretensions of infallibility and the Officers must acknowledge the mistake they have committed and treat Indians as brothers." The French statesman and educationist has a perfect right to offer this advice seeing that his own country makes no distinctions whatsoever of creed or colour, in the treatment of all who pay homage to her.

Unemployment and Its Remedies.

The Premier's long statement in Parliament on this subject is at once an indication of the seriousness of the situation and the hopelessness of expecting the present administration to devise or suggests the only measure which could afford a radical cure. It is not a one man's job, as the latest "Punch" cartoon so aptly describes it. But the co-operation between the employers of labour and the workers is impossible so long as the former expect the unprecedented profits made common in war-time, and the latter understand and resent the inequalities which the existing system of industrial enterprise engenders. The policy of offering doles to the workless will not only be criticised by those, who, postulating the right to live, will demand a decent standard of life whether from their own earnings or otherwise, but be also rendered ineffective by the growing burden of taxation to which such a suggestion must inevitably add very heavily. The only direction for appreciable economy in the British budget is the military expenditure. But unless the Washington Conference results in drastic reductions all-round there is no hope of savings in this one direction to prevent additional taxation. It is well the Prime Minister has refused to listen to such selfish expedients as the one recently suggested by Sir Peter Rylands to commit the State to unlimited borrowing, to reduce taxation and afford aid to the nation's industry. The attempts to revive trade by a further extension of the Exports Credits Scheme or by encouraging wholesale emigration to the Colonies are self-evident pallia-tives which will not carry the country far. The only certain remedy is a recovery of the British foreign trade which is not to be expected unless the suicidal restrictions of the Versailles Treaty are torn up and the European countries are enabled to resume something like their pre-war position in commerce and industry. But that is impossible to expect from the Lloyd George's Government.

The Wolf and the Lamb.

But what particularly interests us in the speech of the Premier is the reference to Indian railways. We are so used to gratuitous solicitude for Indian interests by British statesmen, that we begin to fear lest the report of the Railways Committee be used as a handle to bleed India for the benefit of Britain. It would, of course, be nothing new in the annals of our joint relations that the lamb should be found too tempting to be allowed to escape when the wolf is famishing. But in the past the operation has been carried out with a certain degree of camouflage which concealed it from the patient the fact that the blood-letting was performed not because it was at all necessary for his recovody but because somebody else had greater need of that blood. Now it is different. The Premier has frankly stated that they would look to India to make good the havoc wrought by depressed industry in England, that they would expect us to place our orders for railway and all other material in England and Scotland in spite of the Report of the Stores Committee, in spite of the revelations of a huge difference in prices between English articles and similar products of America or Germany, in spite of the advantage of favourable exchanges with other countries. We do not expect the Government of India effectively to protest against such open loot. As in duty bound, when faced with it, they will only explain it away by high-sounding nonsense about Imperial Preference and the like.

Moplah Women and Children in Distress.

The "Hindu" publishes the following letter addressed to the District Magistrate of Malabar, by the Secretary, K. P. K. C. (Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee), Calicut:—

To the District Magistrate of Malabar,
Huzur Office, Calicut.

Sir,—News reaching me go to show that while Hindu refugees are given every facility to come off to Calicut, Muslim women and children are obstructed in every possible way from leaving the disturbed areas seeking relief.

Since women and children are innocent, I believe, they do not come under purview of Martial Law and therefore need not be subjected to famine and starvation. We may not be allowed to go to those areas and administer relief; but we can relieve them if you only facilitate their coming over here.

It would be a highly human service if you instruct the Police and Military authorities on the spot not to stop the famine stricken Muslim women and children from leaving those areas seeking relief anywhere beyond Martial Law area.

Further I beg to request you to permit me to send a few persons whose names, I may, if necessary, submit to you, to those centres where people suffer most to bring off Muslim women and children to Calicut where we can feed and lodge them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours obediently,
(Sd.) Md. ABDUR RAHMAN.

Is It Teaching a Lesson?

Mr. Abdur Rahman also sends the following explanatory letter to the "Hindu":—

"The above is a letter I addressed to Mr. F. F. Thomas on the 9th instant. Receiving no reply, I have sent him a reminder yesterday; yet he seems not condescending enough to answer a non-co-operator's letter.

The public may be surprised to hear that amongst the 4,000 refugees fed and lodged here, there is not a single Muslim woman or child. Naturally one may think that women and children of the Moplahs may not be so much famished as to leave the disturbed areas or that they also might have fled with the men in arms. It is neither. Sad tales of famine and distress are reaching us every day. The Military police has left the Muslim families equally destitute as the Hindu families looted by Moplahs. The many families depending upon those who were killed or arrested, this exceeding 2,800 by the 3rd instant, should necessarily be suffering acutely.

The Congress and Khilafat workers were not allowed to take relief to the localities, perhaps it was thought dangerous to allow them to go there. But what danger is there in allowing the innocent women and children to come here and be relieved? Is it not revolting to humanity to see thousands of women and children doomed to death by starvation for the sin of a few rebels.

My representations of the situation to a few of the rich Muslims of Calicut on the 9th instant have produced as yet no effect. But I hope and request, the public in general and Muslims in particular that they will express indignation at the indifference of the authorities here towards the sufferings of the thousands of innocent Muslim women and children."

Both the letters speak for themselves. While the Congress and Khilafat workers are not allowed to go and give relief to these thousands of starving women and children, what is the relief committee, on whose behalf Mr. Devadhar has come here to ask for money, doing to for these suffering wretches? Or is this callous indifference to their sufferings on the part of local officialdom one of the ways in which the Moplahs are being taught "a lesson"?

HOW TROUBLES AROSE IN IRELAND.

SHE OWES NO ALLEGIANCE TO BRITAIN

MR. DE VALERA'S MESSAGE TO POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct. 23.

Referring to the interchange of complimentary telegrams between the Pope and King George, on the subject of Ireland, Mr. De Valera has telegraphed to the Pope, hoping that the "ambiguities" of the King's reply will not mislead him into believing that the people of Ireland own allegiance to the British King. Mr. De Valera declares that the independence of Ireland has been formally proclaimed by regularly elected representatives of the people and ratified by subsequent plebiscites. He adds that the troubles arose through rulers of Britain seeking to impose their will upon Ireland by brute force and to rob the Irish of their liberty. He expresses a desire for peace and friendship with Britain but concludes that no consideration will even induce the Irish to abandon the constancy which, through their prosecution and martyrdom, have proved the reality of the people's attachment to the faith of their fathers and to national freedom

SINN FEIN DELEGATES NOT ATTENDING CONFERENCE.

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

UNIONISTS RESTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct 23.

Government's representatives were present at Downing Street at eleven this morning the time fixed for the resumption of Irish Conference—but there was no sign of Sinn Fein delegation. A press representative was informed that the Conference had been postponed until noon, as Government representatives desires to hold a preliminary meeting. Mr. De Valera's telegram to the Pope on the eve of the critical stage of the Conference has created a painful impression and is regarded as ominous and playing into the hands of English Unionist extremists, whose badgering of Government in the House of Commons yestersay had been generally condemned. Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a meeting of Unionists yesterday, exhorted patience and forbearance. Cardinal Logue, speaking in Dublin yesterday evening, said that he was of opinion that providence was opening a bright future for Ireland when once peace and tranquility were established. Mr. De Valera's telegram, however, has upset this optimism.

PRESS OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct. 23.

The "Westminster Gazette" expresses the opinion that Mr. De Valera was piqued because the Pope had not sent him message at the same time as he communicated with the King. The "Irish Times" says that Irishmen of all parties will be offended and disappointed. It pays an enthusiastic tribute to the King, who in his dealings with Ireland, has shewn warmest courage and liberality and by his action made the truce and the conference possible.

IRISH CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

The Irish Conference has been adjourned until October 24th, after sitting for half-an-hour.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RUSSIA.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS REMOVAL OF STATE CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 23.

The British Agent in Moscow reports that a company has been formed in Moscow to do business with foreign countries on behalf of the Soviet on commission basis. The founders were formerly leading merchants of Moscow. The formation of the company is a first step towards removing the foreign trade of Russia from the direct management of the Soviet Government.

BREAKDOWN OF IRISH NEGOTIATIONS UNLIKELY.

UTMOST GOODWILL PREVAILING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 22.
LONDON Oct. 20.

It is stated, on good authority, that at present there is no need to fear a breakdown of the Irish negotiations. The Irish delegates are impressed sincerely by Government's representatives and hitherto utmost goodwill has prevailed.

GREEK METHODS.

BURNING OF VILLAGES.

PRELUDE TO EVACUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 23.

Constantinople.—A nationalist communique speaks of Greeks burning a number of villages in Eswishahr and Afium Karahissar neighbourhoods, which, according to the report, marks the prelude to Greek evacuation of both towns.

GREEK DEVASTATION IN ASIA MINOR,

COMMUNICATION FROM ANGORE GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH REPRESENTATISH TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth said that Government had received a communication from the Foreign Minister, Angora Government, reporting the devastation created in Asia Minor by the Greeks during their retreat and that Government was making representations to both sides as soon as reports were confirmed No reports had been received on that subject from British officers who were attached, as observers, to Greek Headquarters; and no representations to Greece had yet been made as reports of devastations had not at present been confirmed.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ANGORA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

Constantinople.—A report from Angora announces that the National Assembly has approved of the agreements with Britain and France regarding the exchange of prisoners.

FRANCO KEMALIST AGREEMENT SIGNED.

MODIFICATION OF FRONTIER AGREED UPON.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

A report from Angora states that a Franco-Kemalist agreement has been signed. France agrees to the modification of the frontier, which henceforth follows the Baghdad railway as far as Hisibin. The French have secured a concession to work the railway.

BRITAIN DECLINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

An announcement is made that the British Government have declined the Persian Government's invitation to supply munitions for the force to succeed the South Persia Rifles, as the guarantee for what purpose the arms will be used, is not forthcoming.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE GERMANY.

PROVISIONS OF TREATY OF 1899 EXTENDED TO CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Washington.—It is declared that following the exchange of ratifications regarding the German treaty, the American troops are expected to begin to move out of Germany within a fortnight. Mr. Hughes and Sir Auckland Geddes have signed the special treaty extending to Canada the provisions of the treaty of 1899 with Great Britain regarding the tenure of dispositions of the property belonging to each country's nationals in the territory of the other.

LOUCHEUR-RATHENAN AGREEMENT.

DEROGATES FROM VERSAILLES TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 21
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has intimated its concurrence with the general principles of the Loucheur-Rathenan Agreement of August 28th, but considers that it derogates from the Versailles Treaty, especially article 237, and, therefore the Commission refers the derogation to respective Governments.

INDIAN STEEL CONTRACT.

A LIVERPOOL COMPANY SECURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

A Liverpool report states that Messrs. Dorman, Long and Company have secured an important contract for steel construction work India. The order was obtained in face of the American, the German and other competition.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

GOVT'S. "BREACH OF FAITH."

ADVISORY COMMITTEES A MERE FARCE.

SCANDAL OF STORES PURCHASE.

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST AT TOWN HALL.

Long before the scheduled time for Saturday's protest meeting, the Council Hall of the Town Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and even a minute before 5-15 p.m. when the proceedings commenced, if one had whispered of the trouble in store for the President-elect, he would have been taken as a false prophet for on all scores the audience without a single exception was cool and collected. A few more minutes left to begin the proceedings—hardly five—and up came shouts of "shame, shame" from the audience, leaving one perplexed to conjecture for whom it should have been meant. Some said, it was for Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth, who had just mounted the platform, while others hazarded the opinion that it was for Mr. Lalji Naranji, but as the shouts subsided automatically as the two gentlemen in question took their seats nobody took notice of it.

Punctually at 5-15 p.m. Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal set the ball rolling by moving that Mr. Lalji Naranji take the chair and very little did he think then that he was inviting a great deal of trouble by proposing Mr. Lalji's name. Before one could second it, Mr. Toolsidas Mohanji, a share broker, stood up and moved an amendment that Mr. L. R. Tairsee should take the chair. This was seconded by Mr. Govindji Vasanji.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said it was their duty to respect every gentleman no matter even if they differed from him and so he wished that the Presidentship be given to Mr. Lalji.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought that Mr. Bharucha had usurped to himself the function of Presidentship. And, therefore, questioned Mr. Bharucha, if he had the approval of the meeting to take the Chair. (Here there were cries of "order, order" and "take votes.")

Mr. Bharucha said they were not concerned as to who became the Chairman. They had met to protest against the Government action. He asked all to be united and make the meeting successful. If the meeting was broken up they would all be responsible to the next generation.

Mr. Toolsidas Mohanji said his amendment was for Mr. L. R. Tairsee to take the Chair.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji: I second Mr. Toolsidas' amendment.

Mr. Bharucha: I ask you in the name of God to bring about to-day's business successfully. I support Mr. Vimadalal.

Mr. Toolsidas: If Mr. Bharucha says so, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala (to Mr. Bharucha): Take votes.

Mr. Lalji Naranji here took the Chair.

Mr. Govindji: Take votes, I refuse to sit down till the votes are taken.

Mr. Toolsidas: We do not want the President. We have no confidence in him. The resolution of giving an address to the Prince of Wales has been passed by this chairman.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: The attitude of the audience towards Mr. Lalji is not against his person, but because he passed a resolution to present an address to the Prince, the audience do not want him as President. You have shown your feelings more than necessary and it is better that we leave him alone to go on with the proceedings.

Mr. H. Jashani: We do not want him as President at all.

Mr. Naranji Dayal: The Chamber has adopted an autocratic attitude. Let Mr. Naranji and his ilk know for the future what it is to stifle public opinion.

After a great deal of tumultuous uproar and parleying with Mr. Lalji Naranji and his colleagues and others it was decided that Mr. K. K. Suntoke should take the chair. It was however impressed upon the chairman by some men that in deference to their wishes the speeches should be made in Gujerati.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved the first resolution after Mr. Suntoke had taken the chair:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau puts on record its sense of grave dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Government of Bombay to make the Development Department a 'Transferred' subject, and considers that their action in having treated, and in continuing to treat it as a 'Reserved' subject is a breach of the constitution and a usurpation of a function intended by the Legislature to be transferred to popular control."

He said it was laid down by the Government of India that construction and maintenance of roads should be regarded as "Transferred Subjects." There was a guiding principle laid down by the joint report of the Finance Committee. The objection of the Government of Bombay was that if they put the Development Scheme under popular control there would be obstruction, opposition and ill-informed criticism. But he asked where was a country in the world where subjects under popular control were not criticised? If Government thought so, then every subject that was regarded as urgent or important, would be taken away from popular control and put in the hands of experts or otherwise! The Government seemed to follow still the rough and ready method of old. He said that the procedure adopted by Government was absolutely inexplicable.

MR. MUZMUDAR.

Mr. N. M. Muzmdar in seconding the resolution said, that the resolution that had just been moved did not enter, into the merits of the Development Scheme as a commercial proposition. It dealt purely and solely with the constitutional issue involved in it. That issue was indeed very simple. The Development Scheme, as they all knew came into being, and had the sanction of the Government of India, before the Reform Act came into operation. On the 16th of December last the Government of India published the Devolution Rules, which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State and approved by the Parliament. A Schedule of Central and Provincial Subjects was given together with the rules, as also a list of Provincial subjects for transfer. Nowhere had it been laid down, either in those rules or in the schedules appended to them, that the subject of Development should be a reserved subject. On the other hand, it was distinctly laid down in the list of provincial subjects for transfer that among other subjects local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of Municipal Corporations, Improvement Trusts, District Boards, etc. and other local authorities, established in the province for purposes of local self-government,—and local self-government connoted public safety, public health, public education and public convenience; and Public Works, including the construction and maintenance of provincial buildings, roads and other means of communications, should in all Governors' provinces be transferred subjects. He submitted that in actual functions, in objects and in ends, the subject of development came strictly under the head of Improvement Trusts and Public Works, which were transferred subjects. But by giving the subject they were dealing a new name, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, in a circular dated the 3rd January last, allotted it to the General Member as a reserved subject. In doing so his Excellency exceeded his powers, and virtually took away from the transferred list a subject, which the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State and the approval of Parliament had definitely assigned to Ministers. The Governor-General in Council had no doubt power to revoke or suspend a transferred subject with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. But in this case the subject was not revoked. It was placed in the reserved list by the Local Government themselves.

His Excellency had advanced quite another argument. He maintained in his speech to the Chamber that as the subject was one that involved finance, it must rightly be considered a reserved subject. He asked was there any department of Government which did not involve finance in some shape or another? If it was a question of borrowed monies, why even Improvement Trusts and Municipalities borrowed monies from the public, and accepted the control of the representatives of the public!

Concluding he said that if Rules, issued under the Government of India Act, were to be correctly interpreted, there could not be a shadow of doubt that a subject like Development, concerned purely with local convenience, and expansion of a city, one in which even the province, still less the country, had no direct concern, should be nothing but a local subject transferred under the Act.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in further seconding the resolution said that they were living in the era of Swarajya, but when they were asking for "Reserved Subjects" the Government were reducing even the transferred subjects which were rightly theirs, making, like "reserved compartments" reserved subjects their own. Sir C. H. Setalwad said we were misinterpreting the definition of "transferred" and "reserved" subjects, so the best thing was to get it defined from the ex-Chief Justice of England, who was in their midst. The Government had given Improvement Trust under popular control and taken a greater scheme than that under their control.

The resolution was put to the votes and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna then moved:—

"That in the opinion of this public meeting the Committee associated with the Development Department should in any case be more representative of all interests, should have more powers of control and should act as an advisory Committee rather than an advisory Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in the course of his speech said:—The Development Scheme if successful would remedy both the evils of congestion to a very great extent and there was no reason why it should not be successful if only Government and the public were at one as to the manner in which the Development Scheme should be carried on and completed. Unfortunately however the public were not satisfied on some points and it was to convey to Government those points of differences by means of resolutions that they had met there under

(Continued on next Page.)

MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

ARRESTED BY TANJORE POLICE.

TO BE PROSECUTED UNDER SEC. 124A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.
(Delayed in transmission.)

Mr. Yakub Hassan was arrested this evening at 6-30 by the Tanjore Police, assisted by Mr. Jagadeswara Iyer, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras, under section 124A.I.P.C. It is reported that he has been taken to Tanjore.

ZAGLUL AT KENEH.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 22.

Cairo.—Fifteen civilians and nine police have been injured in a collision between the police and a crowd at Girgeh on the occasion of the arrival of Zaglul Pasha. The crowd stoned the police who fired in the air and soon restored order. Zaglul was not allowed to land at Keneh and the townsfolk were forbidden to leave the town. Ten members of the reception committee were allowed to board the steamer to see Zaglul who has proceeded to Luxor.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

ZAGLUL PASHA NOT TO VISIT UPPER EGYPTIAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

Cairo.—The Ministry of the Interior has instructed the Governors of Upper Egyptian Provinces not to permit Zaglul Pasha and other Members of his Party to visit any of the towns in Upper Egypt.

UPPER SILESIA.

LEAGUE'S PROVISION FOR POLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 23.

The League's award regarding Upper Silesia provides for a Polo-German agreement, laying down measures resolved by the Allies for a period of fifteen years, during which the economic rights of both parties will be safe-guard. A Mines' Commission consisting of two Germans and two Poles with a neutral president, will be appointed to assist and eventually to replace the Allied Plebiscite Commission.

BERLIN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

Berlin.—Commenting upon the Upper Silesian decision, "Vorwarts" believes that the result will be that the whole zinc production in the region concerned will fall to Poland, also eighty-five per cent. of coal, seventy per cent. of steel, and sixty-five per cent. of the iron production. The journal emphasises that Germany loses a section valuable to taxation resources and says that the Entente must recognise the fact that the peace treaty now requires further revision.

The independent Socialist organ "Freiheit" resigns itself to accept the situation and urges negotiations with Poland with a view to arranging the economic conditons as favourably as possible.

The Pan-German "Deutsche Zeitung" demands peremptory rejection of the decision.

UPPER SILESIAN FRONTIER.

LEAGUE'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 22.

An official announcement by the League of Nations defines the Germano-Polish frontier in Upper Silesia. From the point of entry into Upper Silesia, the line runs as far as Niebetschau, then turns North-East and passes between Rossberg (which falls to Germany,) and Birkenhain (which goes to Poland); thence it is carried North-West. North of Lissau, the line coincides with the old German frontier, until the latter joins the post-war Germano-Polish boundaries.

A THREAT TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 22.

In notifying Germany and Poland the new Upper Silesian frontiers, the Conference of Ambassadors points out that the decision necessarily leaves considerable majorities on both sides of the boundary and tends to disconnect important interests. It requests the immediate appointment of plenipotentiaries to negotiate a Germano-Polish convention. Meantime, the Conference threatens that, in the event of either party obstructing a loyal execution of the terms, it will take any measures necessary to ensure that the decision is completely carried out.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S RULING.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEW.

ENDORSES PT. MOTILAL'S POSITION.

Mahatma Gandhi writes to us from Sabarmati, under date October 21:—

I have received the ruling and the statement of the President of the All-India Congress Committee and have read the statement thereon issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru. In my humble opinion the President's position is wholly untenable. It is for the All-India Committee to pronounce the final judgment on the President's ruling. But it will be against all constitutional usage to override the resolution of the Working Committee to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for the 4th November. I entirely endorse the position taken up by Pandit Motilal Nehru and hope that every member of the All-India Congress Committee will attend the meeting at Delhi on the 4th November. At the same time I recognise that the President feels conscientiously that the Working Committee has gone wrong in not disturbing the elections in Madras and Bengal. But it was equally a matter of conscience for the Working Committee not to disturb them. The All-India Congress Committee alone can be the final arbiter.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO'S WIRE TO PANDIT M. NEHRU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BILASPUR, Oct. 21.

Mr. Raghavendrarao, President of Central Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Secretary of the Congress:

"Without committing ourselves on the propriety of the President's action we hold that, as between the ruling of the President and that of any individual members of the Working Committee, the decision of the President must prevail. The only constitutional procedure to set aside the orders of the President is to convene a meeting of the Working Committee and arrive at the proper decision. Pray postpone the meeting of the All-India Committee at Delhi and fix a date a week later after the Working Committee has given a decision in its corporate capacity. Otherwise great confusion is likely to prevail, as the President has officially intimated all Provincial Congress Committees that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been postponed.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP OF DELHI POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has accepted the Presidentship of the Delhi Provincial Political Conference, which is to be held at Muttra on the 26th and 27th instant.

ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

PREMIER TO SAIL ON 5TH NOVEMBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

Mr. Lloyd-George and probably Mr. Balfour, will sail by the "Aquitania" for Washington on November 5th, and will arrive in time for the afternoon session of the opening day of the Armaments Conference. The Premier will be absent from England for about five weeks.

JAPAN AND DISARMAMENT.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 22.

San Francisco.—Interviewed prior to his departure for Washington, Admiral Baron Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference, denied that Japan was speeding up the completion of warships. On the contrary, declared the Baron, Japan was far behind in the construction programme and financially unable to spend large sums on naval armaments. He hoped that the Conference would decide a plan providing for a measure of retrenchment really worthwhile, but whatever the result of the Conference, Japan's building programme must be cut. Not only would Japan reduce the naval appropriation next year, but in December she would put three cruisers and two destroyer-flotillas out of commission.

SHANTUNG.

JAPAN DESIRES SPEEDY SETTLEMENT WITH CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

The Reuter learns that in reply to the Chinese note re[illegible] Japan's offer to return Shant[illegible] answers the Chinese argu[illegible] erates her de sire to op[illegible] d concludes a speedy se[illegible]ment.

LEADERS' TRIAL AT KARACHI

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

FULL TEXT.

Crown.

Vs.

1. Mahomed Ali of Rampore.
2. Maulvi Hussain Ahmed.
3. Dr. Saiffuddin Kitchlew.
4. Pir Ghulam Mujadid.
5. Maulvi Nasir Ahmed.
6. Bharthi Krishna Tirthji alias Venkatraman.
7. Shaukat Ali of Rampur.

In this case the complaint against the accused is under section 120 B, read with section 131 i.e., of being parties to the criminal conspiracy to seduce Mahomadan officers and soldiers, in the Army of His Majesty the King Emperor from their duty and under section 505 I. P. C. read with section 109 and 17 I. P. C. of making a statement or abetting the making of the statement with intent to cause or which is likely to cause Musalman officers and soldiers in the army of His Majesty to disregard or fail in their duty as such officers and soldiers.

The complaint under section 505 I. P. C. is made under the authority of the Local Government whose order dated 31st August 1921 is exhibited and filed in the case. The facts are that on the 9th July 1921 at the meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference accused No. 1 introduced a resolution which stated inter alia that "this meeting clearly proclaims that it is in every way religiously unlawful for a Musalman at present moment to continue in British Army, or to enter the Army, or to induce others to join the Army. And it is the duty of all Musalmans in general and of the Ulamas in particular to see that these religious commandments are brought home to every Musalman in the Army.

While introducing this resolution accused No. 1 stated as follows:—

"Now at an extremely critical time a very important resolution in being moved which you should consider to be the essence of this Conference."

All the other accused were present at that meeting of the Conference where this resolution was put before the meeting. There were nearly 2,000 pedsons present at the Conference before which this resolution was proposed by accused No. 2, Hussin Ahmed. While speaking on the resolution accused No. 2, amongst other things stated as follows:—

"At the time when Islam in other lands is involved in trouble, when the Khilafat is entangled, and when the Ulemas of Islam and the religion of Islam are subjected to such a plight, every now and then, what commandments should be issued about that. . . . the Koran says. O Muslims those who fight against you, those people who wish to destroy your prestige, your country, your wealth, your honour, those people who want to efface your religion from the face of the earth, you should oppose them and you should fight with them.

Again further "if the opponents of Islam oppose you in a body, fight against you, wish to destroy your country, your honur and religion, then it is similarly incumbent on you all to continue to oppose and to fight with them." The sum total of these verses particularly is that when the allied countries and European Nations together are desirous of destroying the Islam Kingdom and while committing various kinds of tyrannies, are devising such plans as may prove the destruction of not only Islamic kingdom but the religion of Islam, in such circumstances you can yourselves know what both these verses mean and what religious commandments become applicable to you. In such a case when it was a great sin to show laziness or lethargy, how would it be lawful now to help the enemies of Islam in any way. Hence it is particularly forbidden in the Koran in various verses. Further on, accused has stated" those people who are helping the Allies whether silently or by means of money or army or life, in whatever way they will help them, they will come under this category. . . . when this thing is known that to-day Europe desires and the Allies also want that no Muslim power should continue on the face of the earth. . . . then in such circumstances a person who helps the Allies in any. whether he makes others to joins the Army or helps by his actions, speech of writing, then he is in fact the enemy of Islam and the destroyer of the foundation of Islam. Those people who thus help the Allies and the enemies of Islam by joining the army ,they should consider whether they would continue to be Muslims or not.

Further on, accused No. 2 stated "certainy about those people who are aiding the enemies i.e., those who are working in the slave associations whether you give subscription or cause others to join the army . . . . he would also be one of them. . . . when you caused any one to join the army or when you yourself entered it, you should think what your condition would be simply for this very reason that you thus help the enemies of Islam.....In such a circumstance is it lawful for any Musalman to get himself enlisted in the army which is openly ordered to fight against the Musalman?"

Accused No. 2 concluded this speech as followed:—

"I therefore support the resolution in accordance with the verses and tradition which exists in this connection, and I say that it is incumbent on the Mussalmans to prevent all armies and all people from helping the Allies in any way."

Accused No. 4 Pir Ghulam Mujdid, translated the resolution in Sindhi in which he said, "this meeting decides that it is "Haram" for the Muslims to enlist in the British army" he made a speech in support of the resolution in Sindhi.

Accused No. [illegible]iguddin Kitchlew also supported [illegible] and during the course of his [illegible] "this resolution was passed [illegible] in the same terms at Gol[illegible] Karnatak by my honoured [illegible]dent, and I had the pr[illegible] it. To-day again the same resolution is being moved and placed before the Musalmans of the world from the pandal of the all India Khilafat Conference.

Further on he stated: We want to make a clear declaration of war before the whole world, saying if by December you do not accept our ultimatum then we shall ask you to cross the seven seas with all your bag and baggage. . . .Much is said in it against joining the army and it is said that service is not lawful. It is not unlawful from to-day but for a long time past such a service, I say, is not unlawful from to-day but from the very day when is was introduced in our coutry. But I declare again to day, Muslim Soldiers, you should understand it well, that your Unless after carefully considering the religious laws, issued this Fatwa, which they have explained in their speeches and to-day the Khilafat Committee also decleres publicly that it has become quite unlawful for you Muslims to continue in this Military service of Government.

Accused No. 5 Maulvi Nasir Ahmed also spoke on the resolution as follows:—

It is known to you as well as to us that according to religion it is not lawful to have any connection with such a Government whose tyrannies are well known and which uses all sorts of devices it possibly can for spoiling the mortality and faith of the people. To have any relation to such a Government is absolutely "Haram" that is unlawful and particularly the Military service. To join the army of such people, or not to join but to induce other to join or not to induce others but remain quiet, when such a thing is happenning, is according to religion, unlawful. Those who have heard these speeches have now come to know the religious commandments in this respect and now it is our duty to inform others who are not present and who have not heard it. Not for the reason that this Government has stood against the Angora Government but because of the past evils. . . .the military service has become unlawful. Not to say of joining it, it does not look proper for Indian particularly and the Musalmans even to think of it or even to dream of it.

If we join the army or if we do not join the army but pursuade others to do so and thus to side with those who want to demolish our "Kaaba," we will be only desecrating 'Madina" it is not at all unlaful for us not to join army.

Accused No. 6. Bharthi Krishna Tirthji also supported this resolution and made a speech on it in English.

AccusedNo. 7 Shaukatali though present at the Conference had not spoken on this resolution.

After the speeches were over accused No. 1 as president made his concluding remarks and said this motion which is very important and involves great responisibility has been put before you. Now I wish that if you agree to pass it, you should do so by standing. And accordingly the audience rose up and carried it unanimously amidst all sorts of cries.

Witness No. 1 Zamanshah Deputy Superintendent of Police and witness Mahomed Bux Ex. 6 Deputy Collector gave evidence about their being present at the Conference when this resolution was passed and they state that the translation of the resolution as appearing in the Government order is correct.

The evidence of Inpspector Lakht Husnoin Ex. 11 is that he was present at the All India Khilafat Conference and took notes of all the proceedings in Urdu shorthand. He has produced his Urdu short hand notes of the speeches together with their correct transcription in Urdu long-hand which have afterwards been translated into English by Khan Bahadur Sayad Mamud shah District Superintendent of Police Thar and Parkar, Witness Lakht Husnein says on oath that the accused actually said what he has taken down in his notes

Sub Inspector Shan Bahadur Khan Ex. 13 was also present at the Conference as Urdu Short-hand writer and he has also produced his Short hand notes and their transcripts into Urdu Long Hand and he also says that the accused actually stated what he has taken down.

The Editor and Reporters of the "Daily Gazette" and "New Times" have been called to put in the notes taken by the reporter from which an account was printed in the "Daily Gazzate" and the "New Times,"

The accused have not in any way challenged the correctness of the language of the resolution or of the accounts of their speeches. Though all the accused do not admit in so many words that such a resolution was proposed and supported at the meeting it is clearly admitted by Mr. Mahomed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Shaukat Ali that such a resolution was passed at the all India Khilafat Conference and that they were in entire sympathy with it at that time and are still in entire sympathy with it. Thus there is not the least doubt that a resolution was passed at that meeting proclaiming that it was in every way religiously unlawful for the Musalmans at that moment, to continue in the British army or to enter the army or to induce others to join the army.

The evidence of Col Gwyer shows that soldiers of the Indian army are enlisted on two forms and that they have to engage to serve for a definit period. He also says that printed leaflets have been received by Indian soldiers of the army by post in which they have been asked not to serve in the Army. The words in the leaflets are "all Government services which help the Government are "Haram" specially those of police and army."

Subedar Major Jairam of 98 Infantary, Broda, says that he used to check the post received for his regiment. He says that on 2nd or 3rd of August he got 12 envelopes of a similar nature and on opening one of them he found a printed leaflet in which it was declared unlawful for a person to continue in the army. And he further says that he handed over all the 12 envelopes to his Commanding Officer.

Subedar Aziz uddin of the 1st Infantary at Chaman says he also got 10 or 12 such leaflets addressed to soldiers of his regiment. He alo made them over to his Commanding Officer.

Subedar Ahmed 52 Hasan of Hadara Pioneers Quetta, says he also got a similad leaflet by post in the last week of August 1921 and he further says that week after that he saw four or five more covers containing such leaflets addressed to other Indian Officers of his regiment.

It is thus clear that in accordance with the resolution passed at the Khilafat Conference active steps were taken to dissuade Indian soldiers from serving in the army.

The resolution itself which was proposed and supported by the accused at the Khilafat Conference shows clearly that they had decided to take all steps to attempt to seduce officers and soldiers from doing their duty as such officers and soldiers and there is evidence in the case to show that in compliance with the resolution passed at the meeting, steps were actually taken to seduce the officers and soldiers of the Indian army by sending the leaflets and proclaiming therein that it was unlawful or "Haram" for a Musalman to remain in the British army.

Accused No. 1 has given a very lengthy verbal statement extending over 20 pages and supplemented by a typed statement of 14 pages. He admits that a resolution like the one embodied in the Government order or in terms similar to it was passed at the Khilafat Conference held in Karachi in July 1921. He also admits that he as president of the Conference put this resolution before the meeting. The other accused also except accused No. 7 Shaukat Ali either admit or do not deny having spoken at the Conference on this resolution.

Accused No. 7 Shaukat Ali even now admits that he is in full sympathy with this resolution and is only sorry that he did not speak in the Conference on this resolution. The statements of accused No. 1 and accused No. 4 were taken down in full and are signed by them. The greater part of these statements is entirely irrelevant to the case and deal only with Islamic law on the points as laid down in the "Koran" and with lengthy discussions on political mater, with abuses of Government and its servants. The rest of the accused refused to answer specific questions about the case which are put to them by the Court and said they also wanted to give statements in the same way to those given by accused no 1 and 4. Their statements were entirely irrevelant as they were not answers to questions put to them by Court, but were only lengthy discourses on religious and political matters and hence a note to that effect has been made at the end of the statements of these accused persons.

Accused No. 6 Bharathi Krishna Tirthji, refused to get up from his chair while answering the questions put to him by Court and hence he was warned that if he wanted to give statement, he must get up before addressing the Court and if he did not get up, his statement would not be recorded. He still persisted in addressing the Court sitting, saying his religion forbads his getting up before any one except his Guru and hence his statement was not recorded and a note to that effect has been made on that statement.

The evidence recorded in the case shows that there is a prima facia case against all the 7 accused of being parties to a Criminal conspiracy to seduce Mahomedan officers and soldiers in the army of His Majesty the King-Emperor under section 120 B read with section 121 I. P. C.

There is also a prima facia case against the accused under section 505 and 109 I. P. C. of making or abetting of making the statement with intent to cause or which is likely to cause Musalman officers and soldiers in the army to disregard or fail in their duty.

There is also prima facia evidence against the accused that they committed the effence under section 505 and/or 131 I. P. C. by more than 10 persons and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 117 I. P. C.

As offence under section 131 is exclusively tryable by the Court of Sessions, the accused are all committed to the Court of Sessions Karach , to stand their trial for offences under sections 120 B. 131, 505, 109 and 117 I. P. C.—The "New Times."

(Sd.) S. M. TALATI,
City Magistrate.

THE KARACHI TRIAL

EXAMINATION OF MORE WITNESSES IN JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct 20.

Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Sahib's house is reported to have been searched by the Police for copies of the *Fatwa* of the Jamiat ul Ulama, but none were found. However, the police is reported to have taken away one or two letters received by the family from Afghanistan which have not yet been returned. It is only about thirty years back that the family of Pir Sahib came to Sind and therefore, he has still a large number of friends, relations and disciples living in Afghanistan and in the neighbourhood.

The Magistrate Mr. Talati has summoned further evidence in the Ali Brothers' Conspiracy Case and there is likelihood of these witnesses being examined in the jail in the presence of the accused. Most extraordinary procedure has been adopted in this case all throughout. So many irregularities have already cropped up in the case that it has become impossible to rectify them. The Magistrate first took up this case on the 26th of September. On the 27th September the Public Prosecutor applied for summoning two more witnesses namely Mr. Abdulghani Superintendent Central Khilafat Committee and Mr. Mohamad Ahmed, Printer, Mustafai Press, Bombay. On this application the Court passed an order that he did not think it necessary to adjourn the commital proceedings for these witnesses and that it would serve the purpose if they were summoned for the Sessions Court. This order was passed even before all evidences for prosecution had been recorded and before the statutory obligation of examining the accused had been duly performed. This shows that the Magistrate from the very begining had determined to committ them to the Sessions Court even before allowing them a chance of explaining circumstances existing against them. The public prosecutor being encouraged by this indulgence of the Court, put in a list on the 30th of September for eight further witnesses to be summoned and examined in the Sessions Court. The prosecution case is thus being changed from day to day and expanded to suit the exigencies of the Court nd Crown. Now we learn that these witnesses instead of being examined in the Sessions Court for the first time are going to be examined in the jail in the presence of the accused. In this fashion the pendulum has been swinging to and fro and the vagries of the judicial procedure and can hardly be surpassed specially of all cases in a state trial of such importance.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. When the Development Scheme was first announced in the then Bombay Legislative Council he happened to be a member of that body and he was the first person in that Council to sound a warning note that if the Development Directorate was not to have the guidance of a Board similar to the Port Trust or the Improvement Trust the Development Directorate would not inspire confidence. Government undoubtedly had at first no intention whatever of appointing any committee and subsequently appointed one for the city and the other for the suburban division owing to the insistence on the part of the non-official members of the Council and the desire of the general public. These committees have now been working for the last six months and it is time we took stock and tried to find out if they possess sufficient powers and if they are working to the satisfaction of the public. Let us, he continued, examine the constitution of the two Advisory Committees appointed by Government. One was for Bombay city and consisted of seven members, viz., two representatives of the Bombay Municipality and one representative each of the Improvement Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association. The second Committee consisted of four members elected one each by the Municipalities of Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkuper-Kirol and one by the Notified Area Committees in the Bombay suburban district. It was left to the Development Director to call both of them together or the two bodies separately and the second body was also invited on occasions even when questions affecting the city proper were before the meetings. The Committees met but once a month. All that the members were expected to do was to record the report of the monthly progress which the Director places before them. If a member ventured to make any suggestion had any bearing on the policy already laid down by Government from which it appeared there was no intention to depart in the slightest degree from their programme no matter however important or useful recommendations members of the Committee might be able to make. Again the Committee had nothing whatever to do in regard to the appointment or selection of officers or in regard to the acceptance of tenders or in the matter of the decision whether a particular work is to be done departmentally or by tender. In short, the appointment of the Advisory Committees as they were constituted was a mere sop to the public and in reality the Committees so far, to put it mildly, were no more than a mere farce.

At present it was left entirely to the Directorate whether to get any particular work done departmentally or by tender. The Committee were only informed of what was finally decided upon. In one instance it was proposed by the Directorate to get the sea wall at Back Bay done by contractors and tenders were invited. Then suddenly this decision was altered and the work was now to be done departmentally. All that the Committee knew was this final decision. Not even were the reasons disclosed to them as to why the tenders had been dropped, and the Department preferred to do their work departmentally.

A POWERLESS COMMITTEE.

But worse still the Committee could not take any action even if they found that the Directorate were not going to the cheapest market for their purchases and in consequence of which there was a deliberate waste of public money. In reply to a question put by a member of the Committee he was informed that all indents for such stores as were not purchased in India are submitted to the High Commissioner in London. The Indian public could not but strongly deprecate such an arrangement particularly after the criticisms made both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Council of State less than a month ago in Simla as to the manner in which the High Commissioner's office in London are effecting purchases for Indian railways.

Mr. Sethna proceeded:—"It was made clear in these debates that no matter however anxious the High Commissioner himself is in the interest of the Indian taxpayer to go to the cheapest market he has to yield to pressure brought to bear on him by vested interests in England to unduly favour the British manufacturer at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. Whilst the High Commissioner had made up his mind to discriminate at the most to the extent of 10 per cent. in favour of the British manufacturer he had in one instance offered as much as 22 per cent. over and above a continental quotation to a British manufacturer. I will emphatically repeat what I said in the Council of State that a proper supervision in the matter of our purchases in England will save India some hundreds of lakhs every year. What is happening in regard to the railway purchases is bound to be repeated in the case of the purchases for the Bombay Development. In fact we have already instances to prove this. Through the High Commissioner's office the Development Directorate purchased wagons of a particular kind known as sentinel wagons. The High Commissioner's office purchased these direct from the British manufacturer. We should have thought we were getting them at the lowest price possible as we bought them from the manufacturer direct and without any middle men. The Committee are in a position to show that if the identical wagons were purchased in Bombay through the local agents of the same manufacturer they would have got them cheaper. This sounds strange but is a fact all the same. Somebody or the manufacturer himself has been favoured at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. Should we allow such a state of affairs to continue any longer. Perhaps the Government of Bombay will say that not they but the Secretary of State is to blame for asking the Development Directorate to send its orders to the High Commissioner's Office. But it certainly will now be the duty of the Government of Bombay to point out to the Secretary of State this particular instance and it will likewise be the duty of the local Government to entrust the Committee with sufficient powers to keep a control on the work of the Directorate and without which Government will not secure the help from the public which it will require as time goes on. I hope therefore my resolution will meet with the acceptance of this meeting."

This was seconded by Mr. Gulabchand D. Javeri and further supported by Mr. J. M. Vimadalal and carried unanimously.

W. T. HALAI.

Mr. W. T. Halai then moved and Mr. J H. Haji seconded:

That in the opinion of this public meeting the Development Department of the Government of Bombay should adhere in the question of suburban development to the Town planning principle instead of to the principle of wholesale acquisition.

This was carried unanimously.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Naranji Dayal moved the last resolution which was seconded by Mr. Narandas Parsotamdas and carried unanimously.

That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to send to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India the resolutions passed at this meting.

Mr. Naranji in moving his resolution said that if Government still persisted in the Development Scheme in spite of public opposition it would be better for the public to follow Satyagraha like Mavalas of Mulshi Petha. He advised the members of the Advisory Committee to resign in a body for the sake of their self-respect and spin Charkhas. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman which was carried unanimously with applause.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the meeting congratulated the audience on the orderly and peaceful manner in which they had conducted the proceedings of the day. Proceeding he said: That the people from whom the revenue was raised should have, and should alone have the sole voice in spending the money raised for the Development Scheme and that not one pie of it should be spent for the aggrandizement of the "vested interests" of London, or other parts of Great Briton and Ireland. They had a number of instances in which Indian revenue had been squandered away in the purchase of engines, rails, stores, etc., to the tune of several crores of rupees.

Mr. Suntoke, after dealing with the present situation, finally, said that all members of the Advisory Committee should resign in a body. They should show by their public spirit that they were not puppets and were not going to be treated as such. (Applause.).

The meeting then dispersed, everybody going home with an indelible impression that the time had come when it was not safe to stifle public opinion.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRINCE'S VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 24.

The departure of Prince of Wales from Victoria Station, on October 26th, will be purely of an unofficial character. King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, and probably the Duke of Connaught, will be on the platform. The Duke of York will accompany the Prince of Wales as far as Portsmouth.

Admiral Calthorpe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has issued an official order, giving a programme to be observed at the embarkation of the Prince of Wales. A special train is due to arrive at Portsmouth at two in the afternoon. The Prince will be received, on the jetty, by Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth the General Commanding Southern District, many other distinguished naval and military officers and a Navy of Portsmouth.

As the Prince boards the "Renown," his standard will be broken at mast, officers will be drawn up to receive him, and the crew will man the ship. A Guard of honour will be mounted on board, where the Prince will say farewell to his brother. Royal salutes will be fired when the Prince arrives and departs, and all ships will be dressed, bunting arrayed in rainbow fashion, and they will parade the guards and bands and man the ships. The "Renown" will leave the harbour at half past three, and will be escorted to Gibraltar by H. M. S. "Dunedin." The "Renown" is due to arrive at Bombay on November 17th. The Prince of Wales is bidding farewell to officers and men of the Welsh Guards, of whom he is Colonel, at Wellington Barracks, this morning.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Robert Waddington, with regard to the Indian Fiscal Commission, Mr. Montagu said that he thought care was taken to secure a representative commission, and that it will not be necessary to take evidence in England. The terms of reference clearly included a consideration of the policy of free trade between India and the United Kingdom as well as the policy of protection.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

ITS ALLEGED CAUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 24.

Reports from Lisbon continue to be meagre and conflicting but quiet appears to have been restored. A signal for revolution was fired from the cruiser "Vasco da Gama" which immediately landed a large force of sailors and marines who captured the Arsenal and strategic points without bloodshed. Circumstances surrounding this assassination still remain a mystery. The revolution is attributed to discontent caused by the condemnation of ex-Premier Liberato Pinto, who was punished by a military tribunal for an offence which was considered to be unimportant, and thus he was regarded as a martyr.

MULSHI PETHA SATYAGRAHA.

MAVLAS' RESOLVE TO DIE OR KEEP ANCESTRAL LANDS.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' SYMPATHY

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

At the Marwadi Vidaylaya on Friday night a meeting has beid to explain the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha and to enlist the public sympathies with the Satyagrahi Mavlas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said once before at the Bassein Conference she had spoken on the same subject and showed her sympathy towards the movement, and although she had returned from Benares that very afternoon she had come to the meeting to support the Satyagraha movement. Only that afternoon she had been approached by a party—not the Tatas—for her to lay their case before the meeting, in an impartial manner and she had promised to do so.

In the first place she was told that the Tatas did not want to deprive the Mavlas of their lands forcibly. They only wanted to take possession of the lands in a peaceful manner. The power which the Company would generate would do good to a greater number of people than those who were dispossessed of their land. They also said that civilisation and enlightenment was on the side of the Tatas. To this she had asked whether the company had first approached the peasants properly and told them they would get a proper compensation. The Non-Co-operators who were with her had asked the other party why the Tatas had not tried their best to acquire the land in a peaceful manner and why they were prepared only to pay one or two annas instead of Rs. 1½ as now. She had done her best to lay the opposite case before them fairly and squarely.

Speaking on her own behalf she said nobody had a right, not even the Tatas or the Government, to deprive them of their ancestral lands. Nobody had a right to evict the Mavlas from their ancestral lands and homes, where they were born, bred and brought up. The Mavlas were prepared to sacrifice their own lives for the sake of their lands. It was said in a Persian couplet that all troubles in the world were due either to land, money or woman. The great war which was fought in Europe was fought for the sake of more land. Ravana was killed by Rama for the sake of Sita and the British nation had established a great empire and fought many wars for the sake of money. The Satyagrahi Mavlas were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their ancestral lands and homes. The Mavlas wanted to do their work in a peaceful manner. She would inform both the parties that the Congress leaders were anxious to arbitrate in the matter, but she did not know whether that arbitration would be acceptable to the Tatas.

DR. PATHAK.

Dr. Pathak on behalf of the Mavlas laid the case before the meeting. He said the audience at the meeting was composed of people who were accustomed to live in large cities and whose habits of thought, ideals and ambitions were different to those of peasants who lived on their land. Therefore, not for a moment did he think there was any possibility of the Tatas agreeing with the point of view of the Mavlas. They wanted cheap power for the manufacture of many articles and they wanted the Mavlas to turn themselves into workmen to help the capitalists to manufacture cheap goods. The wanted to offer a very low compensation to the Mavlas and they naturally did not desire to accept it. The Mavlas asked for land in compensation for the land which they were deprived of. Government said they had only 700 acres available to give to the men, while the Mavlas would be deprived of about 40,000 acres. They were neither given proper compensation nor were they given other lands in exchange for the lands they were deprived of. And all this was called fair dealing. The Mavlas were not prepared to give up their lands even if they lost their lives, and there could be no question of compensation, therefore. The Mavlas were a peaceful people and they would do everything in a peaceful manner. The next step they would take would be to prevent people from doing the work there. If even there the Mavlas were foiled in their attempts to preserve their lands, he for one did not know what would be the ultimate result of the action on the part of Government.

MR. SUMANT.

Mr. Sumant asked them to just imagine for a moment what would have been the state of their minds if their lands and homes, in which they were born and brought up, to be submerged for ever? Forty-five thousand people would be the sufferers from this action on the part of the Tatas. The Tatas who were speaking of fair compensation now, had by employing up-country workmen driven the Mavlas from their lands and homes by force. What could they say of such a company? Could they call it a Swadeshi firm? No, never!

MR. K. P. KHADILKER.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker said by their self-sacrifice alone they would prove whether they were worthy sons of this country. The new amendment to the Police Act would give an easy weapon in the hands of the Police and they must be prepared to go to jail not in tens, but in hundreds and thousands. Only then they would gain their objects.

After some other speakers had spoken, the meeting came to an end.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE

"MADNESS OF MR. KOKJE'S THEORY."

"DESPICABLE METHODS OF THE POLICE."

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 18.

Mr. Azad, continuing his arguments, said that there would have been no difficulty in getting evidence, and their task would have been shortened considerably, if the investigation had proceeded on honest and business like lines, unaffected by any extraneous considerations, and he felt that the duration of the trial itself would have been curtailed very much. Counsel pointed out that in this case men of position, education and known respectability were unwilling to give evidence regarding the actual manner of the occurrence because they were expected to bring in the names of equally respectable people who were never present at any of the incidents and could have no manner of connection with them. There were, for instance, respectable witnesses like Vishwanath Pophale and Joshi and Karmarkar, who were present on the spot and other decent people in the neighbourhood, and if Mr. Kokji were not anxious to implicate influential men of the town, he would have experienced no difficulty whatsoever in arriving at the truth. As it was, none of the respectable witnesses in the neighbourhood of the rioting had come forward to identify any of the leading men among the accused. The reason was that not one of them could have possibly spoken against them because they were not present at the scene. The only persons who had come before the court, clothed in some show of respectability were men like Gavde and Digambar, and they had said that they saw what they could have seen. In this connection Counsel referred to Mr. Kokji's admission as to how Gavde came to give evidence in this case. As a rule, such evidence would be regarded with the utmost caution. Mr. Kokji's self-confidence about Gavde being able "to speak later" was full of significance and conveyed a world of meaning in itself. Counsel asserted that because the investigating officer had run amok and was afflicted by an obsession by holding that the politicians alone were responsible for the crime, the real criminals were allowed to go scot free. It was the business of the court to express its opinion in an unmistakable way and tell the prosecution that it could not tolerate a fresh travesty of truth. What the investigating officer had done was highly reprehensible and the court ought to put its foot down on such proceedings.

"ABUSE OF AUTHORITY."

The Court, interrupting said there was nothing discreditable about what Mr. Kokji had done. Counsel wanted to know where the court would draw the line of distinction as between where a man who does not know anything is pestered by the police and where a man knows a little and is pestered because the police thinks "he will speak later." The court remarked that they had to judge of a man's character and honesty of purpose. Counsel said that the conduct of the police in this case was full of abuse of authority and highly discreditable.

At this stage, Mr. Rangnekar, Interrupting complained about the conduct of the defence Counsel as being highly disrespectful to the Court, since he had ignored the Court's rulings.

The Court told Mr. Rangnekar that they were not discussing Mr. Azad's conduct.

Mr. Azad, continuing his arguments, said that the question was whether the court should allow an undue latitude to the police. He felt sure that in the absence of proper checks, the police had greater temptation to tamper with the evidence and manipulate it as they pleased. Counsel's submission to the court was that the police had got as witnesses who were mere men of straw, men who had no character and men with whom it would go hard if they did not depose as the police wanted them to. In this category he placed Gavde and his jodivala-Digambar. These two—ha'penny tu'penny people—were not afraid of going into the box and swear that they saw in the crowd some of the most respectable men about the town. These were the people who were at all times ready to serve as tools in the hands of the police, and it was not the first time that such things happened in political trials. On the other hand, they had respectable men like Vishwanath Pophale, Joshi and Karmarkar. Did they think that if these people had been sent for and shown the persons in the lock-up, they would have remained silent? And what was the reason for their reticence? The court remarked that Joshi was a new-comer and could not identify anybody. Mr. Azad differed from that view. He wanted to know about Pophale; he was a man of the town and had his own house which was being burnt down before his own eyes. The court suggested that he was afraid. Mr. Azad thought that that was not a just view of the case. Would the court give so much latitude and discretion to the police by suggesting one was afraid and would make peace with the people, and the other was a stranger and did not care for the consequences? However that might be, the conduct of Mr. Kokji required full comment by the court, because dirty, low down characters had been used as accomplices with a view to implicate those who had incurred the displeasure of officials. Counsel then severely commented on the way in which the records were kept by Mr. Kokji, and pointed out the danger of manipulation to which they were open. The diary had not the smallest guarantee that things were being done in a manner that they ought to be. Everything ought to be above board, particularly in a case where many respectable persons were involved and the trial was undoubtedly of a political character. These were matters of considerable importance and since things had been done haphazard, counsel asked the court to make an adverse inference against the prosecution.

"FANATICAL SPIRIT OF INVESTIGATION."

Continuing, Mr. Azad said that the wild fanatical spirit in which the investigation had been made was open to the gravest censure. In all these trials, they had not to proceed by the discredit of the defence so much as the value of the evidence, and at the way in which things had been done! They had merely to look at the case of accused Nos. 90 and 91 to realise the despicable methods followed in the investigation. In this case, these two men had been convicted on a charge of assaulting witnesses, and then got at under the more serious charges. Would it not have been more manly, fair and just for the Police to wait before getting them convicted, if they felt or knew that the accused were being sent up on more serious charges? If Mr. Kokje knew that these people were interfering with the witnesses, and at the same time was aware that they were going to be sent up for trial on more serious charges such as murder and arson, it was then a matter to be mentioned in the two men were subsequently brought in as accused. Was the Court going to allow the Police, he asked, to guide the judiciary, and have their own methods, without censuring them for their conduct? The Court thought that there was nothing seriously wrong with the Police methods.

Mr. Azad, continuing, said that the diary kept by the deceased Sub-Inspector was responsible for the arrests. At this point, he read from Mr. Kokje's evidence regarding how he had studied the diary to find out all about the Khilafat and N.C.O. movements and their leaders. Unless he thought there was some connection between these movements and the crime, it would be pure waste of time. It was clear that Mr. Kokji's object was to find out the leaders, and if they looked at the evidence of some of the prosecution witnesses, they found that all the leaders mentioned in the diary had been implicated in the crime. As to the arrests—the course of which had been described to them by Mr. Mobedji, Counsel thought the procedure was Scandalous"—no other word could adequately describe it. Arrests were effected indiscriminately, and there was only one object and that was to create an impression and to strike terror in the hearts of the people of Malegaon. Counsel further stigmatised the conduct of Mr. Kokje right through the investigation, and apropos of the conviction of the two accused Nos. 90 and 91, he said that it had been done wholly with the object of terrorising witnesses. Even the Policemen when they went into the box, had betrayed a state of abject terror, and had tried, however, imperfectly, to adhere to the story inculcated in their minds.

Mr. Azad also referred to the arrest of the two unsuspecting lads whom he had produced before the Court. There was no doubt that the Police must have got their names from the dispensary. When those lads were discharged from the dispensary they must have thought they were not wanted by the Police. Otherwise, would they dare to walk with open eyes into the rat-trap and they had been arrested at Nasik with the object of scaring away the defence witnesses? Mr. Azad next dealt at length with the evidence of the retracting witnesses and commented on the conduct of Inspector Alibhai, who had precipitably retreated from the committing Magistrate's Court, when during the examination of the witness Wahab, his behaviour led to angry protest from the accused. Continuing, Mr. Azad said that if the investigation had been conducted by a highly placed, conscientious and responsible officer, there would have been hardly any ground of complaint.

ONLY HONORARY D. S. OF C. I. D.

The Court remarked that Mr. Kokje was a highly placed officer. Mr. Azad dissented and said that Mr. Kokje was only an *honorary* Deputy Superintendent of the C. I. D., which he said meant nothing at all.

The Court reminded Mr. Azad that Mr. Kokji had got a Police medal. Mr. Azad said that that was not so formidable a fact as to stop him from commenting on Mr. Kokje's conduct. He felt no hesitation that Mr. Kokje was too old-fashioned, without much education or culture. A man of newer type and better education, at the head of the investigation at Malegaon would have arrived at a totally different result. The criterion of a man's capacity was his culture and unless a man was highly educated and widely cultured, he did not deserve to be given the control over the liberties of the people. Commenting on the meeting convened by the Commissioner—Mr. Pratt, Counsel again referred to Mr. Kokje's evidence, and mentioned how it had ingenuously been suggested by the prosecution that if a man ran away, he was a fugitive from justice, and if he was present on the spot, he was regarded as having "good nerves." The Police were thus trying to have it both ways, and because of this diabolical tendency on the part of the Police, people than whom there could not be more honest, law-abiding and peaceful citizens, had found themselves among the accused before the Court. It was the result of the madness of Mr. Kokje's theory, and when a man in authority was intent on creating moral impression there was no limit to the length to which he would go.

Mr. Azad also commented on Mr. Kokje's conduct in overlooking the requirements of section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with regard to the statements of witnesses and suggested that it had been done with a view later to overawe the witnesses. Mr. Kokje had no business to constitute himself a Judge of men's character and integrity as he had attempted to do when he said that he suspected Deshmukh was dishonest. This had been done, said Counsel, with a view to prejudice the Court against Deshmukh. In asking Deshmukh to give a written statment, Mr. Kokje had transgressed the law and his action was absolutely illegal, and it was competent for the Court to express its disapprobation of Mr. Kokji's methods. As regards the arrest of the four retracting witnesses, if it were said in extenuation of Mr. Kokji's conduct, that he did not then know that they were implicated in the charges of dacoity, murder and arson, it was so much the worse for him. If on the contrary he was aware at the time, as he must have been, then, he had made good his threat to the witnesses that they would be sent to jail if they did not adhere to a tutored story of the riot. Counsel laid stress on the significance of the fact that outside the ranks of the avowed anti-Khilafatists, the prosecution could not secure any Momin witness. Continuing, Mr. Azad said that the prosecution were out for something very serious. Their contention was that there was a conspiracy to overawe public servants but this contention had been belied by the admission of Mr. Ghaisas, Mamlatdar and also of Mr. Thakar, Resident Magistrate. If there was any conspiracy as contented by the Prosecution, then the crowd at Malegaon would have left no trace of either of these officers or of the tonga in which they progressed through thick and riotous crowds on that fateful evening. The fact was that the crowd had no intention, not the least idea, of harming anyone save Bhaskerrao, who had given them the greatest provocation throughout that day. As to the supposed fear of some of the prosecution witnesses for their lives Counsel wanted to know how it was possible when some of them were far away from Malegaon. One witness Chandmiya was, according to his own admission, in the safest of all safe places—Sonapur (Laughter).

The object of the Prosecution in imparting little artistic touches, of their own to the gruesome details of the tragedy and exaggerate matters was to inflame the mind of the Court against the accused, so that by a process of aggravation they might begin to regard the accused as a lot of bad people, and to this end the story of the Durbar at which accused Suliman Miya was represented as having presided as the "uncrowned King of Malegaon" had purely been concocted. Counsel was then outlining in brief what the defence version was, when the Court rose for the day.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

CAUSES OF COLLAPSE OF GERMAN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 23.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report connects the collapse of German exchonge with the heavy fall of the Rupee and the sharp drop of exchange in China. It considers that probably the difficulty of carrying out contracts made on German account for the purchase of goods from India and from China may have unsettled exchanges of these countries. Messrs. Montagu learns that the rumour regarding some displacement by Japan or emergency war notes by silver coin may be well-founded, but the movement is most likely to be gradual, while there is a possibility that the fineness of coin may be lowered.

EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME.

SIR EDWARD STOCKTON'S VIWS.

LONDON. Oct. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 23.

In course of an interview, Sir Edwin Stockton, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that he doubted whether extended Export Credits scheme would be much used by Far-eastern exporters. He declared that, provided that there was reasonable confidence on both sides, the existing facilities were ample. The difficulties of trading with big Eastern markets were largely due to inflated values and the subsequent slump. The abnormal position was gradually righting itself and there were distinct signs of normal activities of trade in those centres being gradually restored.

COTTON CROP RESTRICTION IN U. S. A.

ACREAGE TO BE BASED ON MILL TAKINGS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 22.

The "Cotton News"—the official organ of the American Cotton Organisation-states that a campaign is being conducted in the Southern States of America in favour of co-operation between farmers, merchants and bankers to restrict the cotton crop in 1922 even more than was done in 1921. Various cotton-growing associations have passed resolutions in favour of restricting the cotton acreage to one third of the land planted, using the other twothirds for the cultivation of food-crops. The farmers were told that the basis of cotton acreage on the present mill takings, and not optimistic statements, would make for the revival of business.

NEW LIVERPOOL-FAR EAST SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 23

The Ellerman and Buckhall Steamship Company are inaugurating, on December 12th, a passenger service from Liverpool to the Straits, China and Japan. The first vessel to make the voyage will be the "City of Manchester" and a month latter she will be followed by the new twinscrew steamer the "City of Simla."

FINDINGS OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 23.

Replying to Sir Thomas Bennett in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said that he had already suggested that the Government of India should take action without delay for remedying the most serious shortcomings which were testified to before the Railways Committee, without waiting to reach a decision on the larger questions of railway policy and finance.

MR. ANDREWS IN EAST AFRICA.

UNPRECEDENTED WELCOME BY INDIANS AND AFRICANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21

The Associated Press of India has received the following lengthy message dated 19th from the Indian Congress, Nairobi:—Mr. Andrews arrived at East Africa. He was given remarkable encouragement and support from the Indian community, who greatly cheered. He was received with unprecedented welcome on arrival at Mombasa. Streets in the town were decorated. Many thousands were in the procession. The same welcome awaited him at Nairobi, where the largest gathering of Indians and Africans received him at Theatre Royal. An address presented, containing "We have reached a very critical stage in our history. A great experiment is to be made locally. Different races with different traditions are called to build up a new civilisation which shall be suited to the genius of this country and climate. Through you, your great friend and teacher Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, we have learnt to believe that the meeting of East and West is possible and that the future of the world demands it. Your appearance on the scene is a Godsend to all of us and we feel it to be so from the depth of our hearts, for you have always taught us to put away bitterness and to be fairminded and considerate, remembering Lord Buddha's words "Evil cannot be overcome by evil." You have shown us as a Christian the meaning of the word." The Indian Association assured Mr. Andrews that in East Africa among Indians there was no such thing as untouchability and the Indian community had made progress in female education since his last visit. They were ready to advance still further in social and educational matters.

Mr. Andrews replied that the Indian community claimed in the name of humanity equal rights and status without racial and religious discrimination. He was delighted to find Indians working in every way to help the Africans and to claim for them the same rights themselves. They must remember that political rights were insufficient without educational and social improvement.

Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Montagu, Lord Reading, members of the Imperial Conference, the South African Indian Deputation and Messrs. Jeevanji and Varma for active support of the righteous demands of Kenya Indians

The Governor of Kenya requested the Indian community to decide the acceptance or not of one nominated seat on the Executive and four seats in the Legislative Councils but the Indian Association Committee refused until the main question was settled. Mr. Andrews was greatly impressed with the unity and progress of Indian community in East Africa. He has received many requests from other parts of Africa to extend his tour but probably he will stay at Nairobi, which is now the critical centre and will only visit Uganda.

The East African Congress requested Mr. Andrews to become President of the forthcoming Congress offering held it in November but he refused on the ground that he would not take part in it and wished to serve the Indian community rather than lead.

In Mombassa Mr. Andrews was welcomed by the Coastal Arab Association. The Nairobi mass meeting of Africans will be held on Sunday to present an address.

SECONDARY L. B. MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

The first Conference of the graduate and undergraduate mater of the Secretary L. B. Teachers of the Nawabhah District was held on 13th instant, at Naushahro under the presidentship of Mr. Rochiram to discuss the present position and needs of the Assistant masters.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee said that the district contained 34 secondary L. B. Schools where most of the teachers were undergraduates who are so hard pressed on account of their present salaries that they where unable to defray the necessary expenses of their families. Moreover, they had nothing, in their old age, to rely upon. Theid intellectual capacity was in no way inferior to that of the teachers in the Government High Schools whose pay had since a long time been revised.

The Conference then passed the following amount other resolution:—

1. That the promotions of the teachers should not be conditional i.e., depending upon passing the Detpartmental Examination and must me upto Rs. 100 for the undergraduates and Rs. 150 for the graduates.

2. That the Provisional Allowance that was sanctioned in January 1920, should be immediately given.

3. That the authorities be requeted arrange for the Provident Fund along with Gratuity.

4. That the maximum pay of undergraduates should not be less than that of the clerks of the Education Department and that graduates.

STABILISING CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

POWERS TO COOPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 22.

On being asked to give an assurance that the British would co-operative with the United States in favour of stabilising the conditions in the Far East, Mr. Lloyd-George announced that the British Empire delegation would certainly do its utmost to co-operate with all the powers concerned in order to secure fair play for all nations and peace in the Far East. He declared that he did not propose to make a statement in the House on the subject before the departure of the delegation.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

EX-MINISTERS ASSASSINATED.

BRITISH WARSHIP ORDERED TO LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 23.

A Madrid message of October 20th says that it is reported from Lisbon that ex-ministers Granjo, Machado dos Santos, Carlos Maia, and Carlos Treytas Silva have been assassinated and revolutionaries Cunha and Leal wounded. This lacks confirmation direct from Lisbon, but a censored Reuter cable from Lisbon dated October 19th states that guns were fired that morning and replied to from sea and all traffic was stopped. A further Reuter cable from Lisbon dated October 20th stotes that the revolution which had been threatening for two months, broke out yesterday when the warships in the harbour gave signal which was answered by revolutionaries in Lisbon, comanded by Colonel Colhoe, who occupied without resistance strategic points of the City. Resignations from the Granjo cabinet were accepted by Pesident Almeida. Senhor Granjo was arrested and shot in the arsenal. A new cabinet under Colhoe has been constituted and all is quiet.

LATER.

The British Foreign Office has received confirmation of the assassination of Portuquese ex-Premier, Granjo.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Oct. 23.

Owing to the representations of British residents in Lisbon, the Admiralty has ordered the British warship "Calypso" to proceed immediately to Lisbon from the Mediterranean to Lisbon where the situation is still quiet. The British Minister in Lisbon has requested that proper protection be guaranteed to British lives and property. The authorities in reply, have denied that the British are in danger stating that Government has ample forces with which to keep order. The Minister has reported that bands of armed civilians on the night of October 19th assassinated the late Premier, Santos and two well-known officers and then looted a number of clubs.

EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME.

FOREIGN ORDERS—A RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 22.

Dealing with Export Credits, Mr. Lloyd-George announced that the Government had received proposals from foreign Governments for very considerable engineering orders to renew the transport facilities in those countries, provided that the Government were prepared to give an extension of credit for repayment. The Govorument had concluded that where there were large orders of that kind, which would take years to complete, it was desirable to extend the credit for five or even six years. He believed that thus it would be possible to give very considerable orders especially connected with engineering, which was suffering most from unemployment at the present time.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LORD BURNHAM ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON. Oct. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 23.

The governing body of the International Labour Office at Geneva has unanimously agreed to elect Lord Burnham as the President of the International Labour Conference.

A JOURNALIST M. P. DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

Death is announced of Mr. Kennedy Jones M.P.

Mr. Jones was born at Glasgow on May 4, 1865. He was the joint founder of the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Mirror" and Editor of the "Evening News" from 1894—1900. He was Independent Candidate for Wimbledon.

RATES OF FOREIGN PARCEL POSTAGE.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

With effect from the 1st of November 21 the rates of postage on parcels from India for the United Kingdom for transmission via Gibralter will be as follows.

For a parcel not over 3 lbs. Rs. 1/8/0 not over 7 lbs. Rs. 2/12/0 not over 11 lbs. Rs. 3-15/0.

The increase in the rates is due to (1) the Indian Post Office having been obliged to increase its territorial share of the postage on foreign parcels on account of the general rise in the cost of handling and conveyance and (2) to the enhancement of the charges for sea transit from India to the United Kingdom so as to make them correspondence more closely to the commercial value of the service at the present time.

COMMUNIST OUTRAGE.

AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

SINISTER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 22.
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—The explosion of a bomb at the American Embassy, yesterday evening, is attributed to the Communists. The police in Brussels, yesterday, dispersed a demonstration of Communists who were hooting the American Legation as a protest against the death sentence passed in the United States on two Italian comrades, Zacco and Vanzetti.

An Investigations in Paris has revealed the fact that the American Ambassador, Merrick, has been flooded with letters calling on him to intercede on behalf of the condemned men. The Sinister parcel was perfumed and registered, addressed personally to Merrick, and delivered by the first post. The valet however, did not open it until the Ambassador returned from the ceremony in honour of General Pershing in the afternoon. The action of cutting the string released a spring thus detonating the bome. The valet, who had been a bomber in the trenches, recognising that it was a bome, hurled the parcel into the bathroom, where it exploded. The Ambassador was talking in the adjacent corridor and rushed in and had the valet's injuries tended. He then summoned the police. The papers state that the Communists of Paris have been recently reinforced by numerous Italians. Explosives experts are of opinion that the bomb was of English Manufacture.

MORE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 22.

Paris.—According to the "Matin's" correspondent in Brest, following a meeting of protest against the death sentence of two Italian revolutionaries in the United States, a thousand trade-unionists marched through the streets chanting, the "Internationale" and other Soviet hymns. They then proceeded to smash the windows of the American Consulate.

In Paris, a Communist demonstration before the American Embassy is advertised for October 21st. The police are taking elaborate precautions.

COMMUNISTS ON WAR PATH.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 23.

A number of American representatives in Britain and France, including the American Ambassador in London, have received threatening letters in connection with Zacco and Vanzetti. These two revolutionaries are Italian "Reds" convicted of murdering a paymaster in the course of an attempted robbery.

The Italians in America are collecting a national fund for their defence.

MONARCHIST REVIVAL?

EX-EMPEROR KARL'S REPORTED MARCH ON BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 23.

Ex-Emperor Karl has arrived by aeroplane in West Hungary and is reported to be marching on Budapest.

MR. REGINALD MCKENNA IN U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF HIS BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 22.

Sir Robert Horne, speaking in the House of Commons, denied the suggestion that Dr. Reginald McKenna was negotiating with the United States Government on the subject of British debt. Government was unaware of the nature of Dr. McKenna's business

(It was reported from New York on October 12th, that Dr. McKenna had arrived there on a financial mission and was believed to be going to confer with the United States Treasury representatives regarding interest on payments of the United States loan.)

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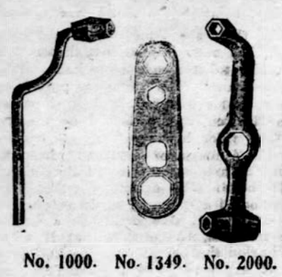

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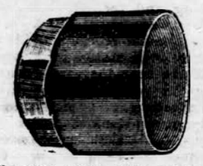

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2804	Outer Race	0	15	0
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2819	Hub Cap			
	Nickel with "Ford" imprint ..each.	2	8	0
	Brass „ "Ford" „ „	2	4	0
	Nickel plain only „	1	12	0
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VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

EXPERIENCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes as follows under date October 22:—

"Since I had occasion to write about the Excise irregularities, I am glad to note that a good many of the licensees have closed their back doors. Even Mr. Cowasji Sidhva, who professed to have a special official permission to cut the bars in his windows, has closed the windows. Bottles, however, are sent from the shop to the adjoining eating house. I am glad to note that Excise Inspectors, specially Mr. Pandit, is busy taking his rounds. On the 20th my pickets saw a boy under fourteen being served with liquor, in a bottle (to be taken away) from shop No. 91, at Kumbharwada Lane. Mr. Pandit happened to be there, and is enquiring in the matter.

"Mr. Phiroj Mistry, a member of the igilance Committee, reports as follows about what he saw on the 21st instant, at the shop of licensee No. 1 Sorabjee Nussarwanji, Pitha Street, Fort:—

(1) There are hirelings sitting in the shop, and one of them threatened our picket with violence; (2) liquor is sold to women in streets and money is received there. There are witnesses (not concerned with our movement) who have witnessed this. (3) Liquor was sold to a minor in the street and payment for the same in the street. There are independent witnesses who have also seen this. (4) The shop has a back door in the side lane, which is usually kept closed, but having no lock or latch is conveniently opened for illicit sale.

Mr. Rustomji Mistry reports as follows under date October 19:—

'Mr. Temulji of Gunbow Street, sold liquor to a minor. The picket saw this drew attention of the Police constable No. 2163, who, however, did not do anything. Licensee No. 233, Khoja Street, has besides the Main Street, three more entrances in the side street.'

"I have something to say regarding the Police officers, and a thing which they ought to know. I beg to note here my experience on the 18th:—A European Sergeant came thrice near the shop of Licensee No. 233 that day, and a crowd collected immediately on his approach. Sometime after, a Police Inspector, an Indian Sub-Inspector, and two other Police officers, five in one hackney Victoria (perhaps the rule "for three passengers only" is not binding on Police officers) stopped near the shop. Immediately a very large crowd collected. If the Police officers know that it is they that collect the crowd, a good deal of the trouble to our committee would disappear.

"At the shop of Licensee No. 215 at the corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 10th Khetwadi Lane, pickets are pelted with stones by Mavalis sitting on the verandah round the shop. About 24 sit there all the while we are picketing. Police constables in plain clothes gather round this shop, and intimidate the pickets. (I need not say that the Police constables had everything on except their yellow pagdi and coat).

"At shop No. 135 Khetwadi Back Road, Licensee Nowroji Beramjee, has the sympathy of Parsee residents of the Jer Building, situate opposite the shop, and our pickets are harassed with stone throwing with an addition of pouring of water and abuses. I have a list of respectable witnesses who corroborate this.

"At Moori Road, leading to Mahim, there are two liquor shops Nos. 171 and 218). The Police Sergeant would order our pickets not to approach the shop 25 feet sideways and 30 feet in front. I may inform the Police Officer through this that the pickets have instructions to stand nearby, and in front of the shops and to go away temporarily (if asked to do so), only to return at once at their post, and to repeat this process until the oral orders are substituted by a written one."

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

SYMPATHY TO MALABAR SUFFRERS.

(Associated Press.)

At a meeting of the Council of the Nationl Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) "The Council of the National Home Rule League, Bombay Branch extends heartfelt sympathy to the sufferers in Malabar, and calls upon its members to co-operate with the Malabar Relief Committee, Bombay, in collecting money, clothings, grains, etc., for the relief of the distressed."

(2) "Resolved that the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League approves of the objects of the All-India Reforms Council and resolves that this Branch be affiliated to it."

GURKHAS IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Oct. 21.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique this afternoon: A detachment of Gurkhas left Kundotty yesterday to drive rebel bands reported at Morayur towards Manjery where Dorsets Leinsters and armoured cars provided sets, Leinsters and armoured was provided Gurkhas near Morayur. The Gurkhas retaliated with Kukris. 45 rebels bodies were counted. The Gurkhas casualities 3. Some fire-arms and swords were captured.

ABDULLA MAHSUDS.

COMPLIANCE WITH PRELIMINARY DEMANDS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

It is understood Abdullai Mahsuds have complied with the preliminary demands made as an earnest of their submission, and the blockade of their country has been raised subject to the fulfilment by them of the rest of the terms imposed within the specified date.

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Literature and Art.

INDIA AND ITS GOVERNMENT

BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY, (TAGORE AND CO., MADRAS.)

Mr. Fenner Brockway, who was for a time the head of the Press Bureau of the Indian National Congress in London, is already known as a champion of the cause of all oppressed people by his remarkable book on "Non-Co-operation in Other Lands." In the present little volume, a more booklet in fact, he has treated the question of India and its Government. In a small size he has managed to bring together a wealth of detail with a pleasing lucidity of narration. Speakers on Indian questions in England and America will find this little book of particular use and interest. It might even serve as a handy guide to publicists in India who are in search of information in compressed form regarding the peculiar methods by which the East India Company obtained politicon control of India.

Mr. Fenner Brockway has evidently studied the history of the origin and growth of the East India Company to great advantage. He shows us, how before the end of the seventeenth century the Company was given by the English Government power to send out ships of war, men and munitions for the security of its factories and places of trade in the East and as the Act of 1661 puts it to make war upon "any people that are not Christians in any places of their trade, as shall be for the most advantage and benefit of the said Governor and Company and of their trade." Having thus secured this chapter of political aggrandisement, the Company proceeded to extend its territory and quickly realized that the monies it raised" by the taxation of the native populations became a much more fruitful source of income than its trading profits." In a resolution adopted in 1688, the Compny pointed out that revenue raised by taxation was certain. "when 20 accidents may interrupt our trade." By the end of the 18th Century the Governmental power of the East India Company had grown to such a degree that it became necessary for the crown to step in and share the responsibility. Mr. Fenner Brockway remarks upon the unscrupulous methods by which the Company's sway was extended and proceeds to point out how the Board of Control in England gradually assumed the direction of Indian affairs. He remarks upon the annexation policy, upon how "the utmost disgraceful of Imperialistic adventures," the first Afghan war, was enforced by the Goverament against the wishes of the Company, how Sindh, a friendly State, was conquered in a most treacherous way and how the Punjab was annexed despite the assurance that the British Army entered "not as an enemy of the constituted Government but to restore order and obedience." Even more outrageous was, he says, the annexation of Indian States on failure of heirs. He notices then the various measures since 1833 adopted by the British Government to associate the people of India with the Government imposed upon them and demonstrates the unrepresentative character of the Indian Government after the Montagu Reform Scheme has come into operation by quoting figures which go to prove that the Council of State in that scheme which is the supreme Legislative authority is a body elected by only 17,644 voters.

Mr. Brockway does not fail to recognise the seriousness of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs. The attitude of the Government and of a large section of influential Englishmen towards those who committed the Punjab attrocities has convinced, he says, "the Indian people that the present administration is utterly alien in spirit as well as in race and further co-operation with it would be dishonouring to their nation." He notices the Non-Co-operation programme and points out that in two directions the movement has had an extraordinary effect. It has developed a new and extensive feeling of self-reliance among Indians, and it has compelled the British authorities to face the situation in a new way. Finally, he would like the British Government not only to disavow the Punjab terror by word of mouth, it must prove its sincerity by removing from office all those who took part in it and also by revising the Turkish Treaty and by taking into conference for a scheme of full self-Government the representatives of the Indian National Movement.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND MODERN PROGRESS.—By Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc. (London), Kar, Majumder & Co., 1, Cornwallis Road, Calcutta.

The immense national awakening which has been brought about by the stirring events of the last few years, is incunsistent if it is not Kept up by a well-devised scheme of national education. No country in the world has attained national integrity without the help of national eduiation, fed by national literature and art. Education cannot be national unless it is imparted through the language and literature of the country. There is so denying the fact that there is a vast deal of intimacy between a language and a native, and a people like the people of India, whose manners and customs are almost the same throughout, but who are suffering from a want of common language ought to be able to find a way out of this problem and bring about a complete harmony in national feeling. Mr. P. N. Bose, the author of such invaluable works as the "Epochs of Civilisation" and "the Illusims of India," has shown in his new book—"National Education and Modern Progress"—how even such eminent men as Raja Ram Mohan Roy were under the spell of English Education, so much so as to declare that the Sanskrib system of education would be the best calculated to keep this country in darkness. But thanks to Non-Co-operation and the pioneer work of such men as Dr. A. K. Coomara Swamy, Bal Gangadhara Tilak and Swami Shraddhann this absolute faith in the infallibility of English education has been vanishing. This is the time, therefore, to evolve a scheme of education which satisfies the highest requirements of an awakened nation. Mr. P. N. Bose's book comes in good fine. He advocates the introduction of national education with a passion born of a disgust for the Western system of learning, which, as Lord Haldane says, subordinates education to examination. The Keynote of his advocacy is not "forward" but "Backward," by which he means "going back to the fundamental principles of ancient, especially, Hindu culture—culture that would foster and promote goodwill and concord, instead of ill-will and discord, rural life and cottage industry, instead of urban life and Mill industry, self-admegation and altruism, instead of self-indulgence and egoism, peace of miad and serenity, instead of worry and restlessness, health and happiness, instead of disease and misery." In saying this he comes in comflict with Lala Lajpatrai, one of the most prominent expounders of national education, who is of opinion that we should not copy ancient India but should be modern and up-to-date, taking all that is best in Indian and western culture.

What, however, is the sort of education that India requires at the present day? It is obivious we cannot back so entirely the past in order to seek the foundations of our material and spiritual salvation. It is equally obvious that we cannot blindly adopt the present system of stateaided "commercialised" education. Perhaps the most convenient would be that which has the best of the West combined with the best of the East. The difficulty lies however in deciding what is best. Mr. Bose, not believing in this synthetic process makes certain suggestions which deserve notice. At the outset he lays an emphasis on the inculcation of a spirit of benevolence and renunciation to the student, who should also be taught the method of establishing" "mental harmony," "which would enable him to control and subjugate the brute side of his nature, to perform his duties conscientiously and dealously but without such attachment as would cause worry and excessive strain on the nervous system, to earn money without being avaricious, in short, to recouncile *Pravratti* with *Nivratti*," such instruction as is given especially to younger boys, should be done orally and with the help of as few text books as possible. The "Tol" system of Bengal, according to Mr. Bose, would be the best to bring about a satisfactory result. Students attending these "Tols" should be put in the way of earning their livelihood without being compelled to have recourse to service or any parasitic profession. "There are extensive jungleclad tracts," proceeds Mr. Bose "in Native states at some distance from railway, from the 'crowds' ignorable strife and the devitalising, demoralising influence of modern civilisation. If, to begin with, one of these were taken and developed, model educational institutions on Indian principles could be started there. The settlement should be self-contained, meeting its wants by agriculture and cottage industries, the harder work such as ploughing, digging' etc., being apportioned to its made member, and the lighter, such as spinning, weaving, etc. to female members"

This is really a picture of Arcadia that Mr. Bose has drawn. What happy and joyous memories it will bring to see our young boys and girls working with the sweat of their brow and with the feeling of harmonious kindship to equip t' emselves for the harder battles of life and the still harder battles for the life to come! The very charm of this picture of contentment and ambition makes one feel the impossibility of realising it. But with non-co-operation daily trying to purge the Indian manhood and womanhood of its material sins, such an achievement comes nearer realisation and ought to be an accomplished fact in the near future. Even if it cannot be easily accomplished, it is an ideal worth striving for.

Next Mr. Bose emphasises that education should be free from State-control. Red tape constitutes a jarring cord in the universal harmony of Saraswati's instrument and the spiritual element in education suffers from the material restrictions of State convenience.

On the whole, it is an extremely interesting book that Mr. Bose has written. We heartily recommend the book to those who are interested in National Education.

THE BHAGWAD GITA.

(BY G. K. N.)

Translations of this Hindu philosophical song continue to be multiplied. Originally a part of the Mahabharat it has come to be regarded as a self-sufficient piece of scripture. With one exception, which I shall presently notice, in India at least it has always been considered as uninterpollated, In every word of it is supposed to reside mystic potency. It is so to say the bible of the Theosophists. Mrs. Besant's English translation of it is the cheapest if not also the most popular. Science, however, is not content to contemplate ancient literary monuments with traditional complacence. It analyses it and attempts to distinguish between its strata. It separates the older elements from the new. The extreme orthodox too in course of time, however, come generally to recognise the merit of scientific handling of a sacred text. At one time the Parsis held equally sacred every Awestic syllable. They have learned now to be more discriminate. It is Dr. Garbe who has undertaken to distinguish the original body of the Bhagwad Gita from the interpollations by later hands.

As regards the Pandit of exceptional moral courage in India who published his "Divings into Bhagwad Gita" attempting to prove its "seven editions" by "seven anonymous editors," and claiming to have the original Bhagwad Gita unearthed,"—this original thinker was the late Raja Ram Ramkrishna Bhagwat of the St. Xavier's College. He was one of the few Hindu vedic scholars who are drawn to the sister field of Awesta.

The days have long gone by when in Europe the Bhagwad Gita evoked nothing but enthusiasm and rapture due to the loftiness of its thoughts, and the nobility of its language. More prosaic and more critical has been the attitude towards it to-day. To the eyes of the present generation there are obvious defects and weaknesses in the divine poem.

But doubts were expressed in Germany so early as in 1826, when Humboldt expressed them. Weber characterised the poem in 1853 as a composition of the most variegated pieces. The necessity of assuming that the Bhagwad Gita has been "worked upon" was emphasized with clarity by Holtzmann and the American Hopkins in his "Great Epic of India" several times refers to the re-written Gita,—"re-written by a modernising hand." This divine song, says Hopkins, is at present a Krishnite version of an older Vaishnavite poem and this in turn was itself an unsectarian work perhaps a late Upanishad. It is noticeable that though Krishna or Vishnu is the ostensible speaker there is scarcely anything to indicate that the poem was originally composed even for Vishnu." Garbe does not entirely agree with this view of Hopkins. The conviction that the Bhagwad Gita does not lie before us in its original shape but that it has been subjected to essential alterations is now generally an accepted proposition in Europe. Jacobi pointed to 24 verses in the Bhagwad Gita which he believed to form its essence round which the rest was accumulated.

But while the altered character of the sacred song is generally admitted no one has attempted to separate the old from the new. This great task Barge has attempted in the work before us. The first step that Indin indigenous academies like the Bhandarkar institute and the Cama Oriental Institute may be recommended to take is a translation, with the author's sanction if not collaboration, of Garbe's preliminary introduction in which he discusses the principles of his thesis. Let this be placed in the hands of a widest circle of the learned men of India. It may be possible, though the probability is very remote, that our indigenous scholars may successfully combat some at least of the suggestions relating to spuriousness of the verses. It will be something to India's credit if any one or more of her sons rescue from the category of the unauthentic, that is to say of the scrap-heap, a single *sloka* held by countless genertions to be of the origin divine.

In the next article I shall give a list of the *slokas* which in Garbe's opinion are interpollated.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

"The Calcutta Review" for the current month begins a new series. A general survey of its contents makes it difficult to define the path of its future development. The impression it leaves on the mind is, more or less, one of quantity. Literature, art, education archaeology, politics, cooperation and finance are all accommodated. But the contributions are, it would appear, unrestricted by any common standard of values. It is obvious, therefore, that the profuseness produced by indifferent articles is a distraction. The article, for instance, on "National Education an Essential of National Art" by M. E. Cousins may be good propaganda, but it is not very suggestive. The one on "Gandhi and Tagore" is a splendid exercise in confusing antitheses but it is by no means a lucid exposition of their teachings or their personalities. Professor Mukherjee's suggestion for an all-India college of Co-operation would have been more helpful if, in view of the conditions in this country, he had told us what could be practicable here in addition to his description of what has been done elsewhere. If the English version in this journal of a Gujrati story which the translator regards as the "finest of recent productions" in that language can be relied upon and if what is already published is any indication of what would follow it is apparent that the translator has done scant justice to his friend. For, "Vengence Is Mine," as presented in English, just misses being third-rate fiction. As a contrast, the story of "The Snake Charmer's Daughter" in the same number may be mentioned. These are some of the defects in the contents of the journal. They have been pointed out so that the merits of the other contributions may be more easily and clearly recognised. None can dispute the value, for instance, of "The Singer" by Rabindranath Tagore, of "On the Threshold" by Nora Hopper, or of the "Prose Poems" rendered from Persian by Mr. Khuda Buksh. The literary studies, one of Strindberg and the other of Poland, are, particularly the latter, of distinct interest. And, Premchand Roychand biographical notice is a happy beginning of a series of similar notices of the benefactors of the Calcutta University.

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